

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## UNITED STATES.—THE FUTURE PRESIDENT.

WHILE our own country is deeply immersed in electoral conflicts, not yet far enough advanced to justify the formation of an opinion as to the final result, we have received intelligence that the two great parties of the United States have chosen their candidates for the next Presidential contest. Our readers are aware that all the inhabitants of the States are divided into two great political parties—the Whigs and Democrats—who, whatever principle they may have originally professed, now chiefly differ from one another, like ourselves, on the question of Free Trade. But it has not reached the same point there as here. The principle of Protection—here almost universally disavowed, though it yet linger in our habits and in some of our laws—is there still the foundation of their tariff. Lord Derby, at the beginning of the late session, till taught better by experience, pronounced it worthy of being a model for our imitation. In the States, however, the principle is applied to encourage manufacturing industry, by heavy import duties on hardware, woollens and cottons, sugar, and other articles chiefly produced, except sugar, by the increasing town population of the northern and eastern States. The duty on sugar arrays a portion of the population of Louisiana on the same side, and gives one southern State an interest in Protection. The great question of Slavery is not at present taken up as a party question; it involves a conflict between the slave and the free states; and by common consent, and by a compromise embodied in the Fugitive Slave Act, has been for the pre-

sent buried beneath the desire to preserve the union and the harmony of the Federation. Neither is any question at issue, as might be supposed by the term Democrats applied to one party, corresponding to our disputes as to the extension of the suffrage. The great distinction at present is, that the Whig party advocates and defends protecting duties; and the democratic party requires to have them all abolished, proposing to supply the wants of the Federal Government by a system of direct taxation levied on each State by its own authority. It is rather curious to find all the world looking to similar objects, for rumour ascribes to Louis Napoleon an intention to give Free Trade to France, while on that subject the population of our country, of Germany, and the United States are divided.

Caucus, log-rolling, and conventions in the States, are objects of ridicule to Europeans; but they are really the means by which the Americans carry out their contests, great and small, to a quiet end. They bring into operation mutual concession, compromise, and a common action. The noteworthy result is, that, from the establishment of American independence in 1783, only three years after London was desolated by the Gordon riots, all the elections in the states, for presidents, governors, and representatives, have been completed with less riot and disturbance than prevailed at any one of our general elections prior to passing the Reform Act. It is a common complaint amongst ourselves just now, when no great principle is at issue, as in the City of London, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, Manchester, &c., that the personal pretensions of individuals force

on, quite unnecessarily, all the heat, disturbance, and waste of a contested election. There is a want of some medium of communication by which the friends of each candidate might learn their relative strength, and quietly settle amongst themselves by whom they will stand. In their Conventions the Americans have a reasonable means of coming to an agreement, and have recently selected the two individuals as candidates for the Presidency, for whom all the Whigs and Democrats respectively will vote.

The President's office will be terminated in March, 1853; but the election of his successor will take place at the close of this year. The candidates in the field on the Democratic side were General Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Rufus King, &c. The candidates on the Whig side were Mr. Fillmore (the present President), General Winfield Scott, Mr. Webster, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Douglass, &c. If either party were to split its votes amongst so many candidates it would be certainly defeated, or the election might be carried to the general discontent by a small minority of the whole. To avoid that, the leaders of each party meet in convention without any law so directing, and decide by ballot or otherwise, if there should be any dispute amongst them, who shall be their candidate. After they have decided there is, we believe, no instance of the party having failed to give an unflinching support to the man of their choice. On June 1st the Democrats met at Baltimore, and to the general surprise fixed on General Pierce, whose name as a candidate had not before been heard of. In his favour all the other Democratic candidates instantly resigned their pretensions, and he will receive the



COLLISION BETWEEN THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" AND THE "RAVENSBORNE" STEAMERS, OFF NORTHFLEET POINT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

undivided votes of the Democratic party. On the 21st ult. the Whig party met in convention also at Baltimore; and after no less than fifty-three ballots, selected General Scott as their champion, and instantly, says a letter from Philadelphia, as the telegraph communicated the news all over the country the whole Whig party saluted Scott as its champion. Fillmore, Webster, Cass, Douglass, and every other name of note is instantly buried in oblivion, and either Scott or Pierce will be the next President of the United States.

General Pierce is in the forty-sixth year of his age. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, a member of its Senate, a representative to Congress, and a member of the United States' Senate. He was President of the Convention which revised the New Hampshire Constitution, and his title of "General" was won by his service in the Mexican war. He is a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman of accomplished manners. The instant he was named he received almost the unanimous support of the Convention, 282 out of 288 votes, and seems likely to be successful against his competitor. General Scott is only a soldier who has gained laurels in Mexico. On the first ballot he received only 131 votes, while Mr. Fillmore received 133, and Mr. Webster 29; and the majority of the whole being required, it was not till the fifty-third ballot that General Scott had the requisite number: he had then 158, Mr. Fillmore 112, and Mr. Webster 21. The Whig party is, therefore, much divided, and will probably be defeated. In 1849 the Whig party was successful, in the person of General Zachary Taylor, who died in July, 1850, and left no successor in his party of equal popularity. General Pierce, though he belongs to a northern State, is opposed to the tariff. New Hampshire is not a manufacturing State, and its interests are adverse to Protection. General Taylor was favourable to Protection, though in a moderate form, from being connected with Louisiana. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, even more decidedly than General Scott, favour Protection; and the different mode of coming to a decision of the two Conventions foreshadow the complete defeat of that principle.

It will be time enough to speculate on the consequences when the question of the Presidency is decided; but they are likely to be very favourable to the extension of trade, and not more advantageous to England than America. The peace and quietness with which the elections are all completed in the States, though so much is written and said about them, demand a further observation. Some persons attribute all the success of the States, to the good order which prevails the general prosperity, &c., to the great abundance of land at the command of the people. But for years past the policy of our Government in relation to our own colonies has been very much influenced by Mr. Wakefield's theory, that abundance of land is a source of barbarousness, and it has actually made land dear or scarce in the colonies, in order to confine and condense the population. It is quite certain, too, that many of the States of Europe are not so densely peopled as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the prosperity of the United States, and the good order of their people, mingled with strangers from all parts of the world, are the consequences merely of land being abundant.

Though material causes, of which an abundance or scarcity of land is one, have a great influence over the character and conduct of men, yet moral causes—as we learn from the examples of the Swiss, the Dutch, and the English, who achieved greatness in spite, or perhaps in consequence, of comparatively contracted limits—are at least equally powerful in determining the weal or woe of mankind. Many parts of Russia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, have yet room for many millions of human beings, and it is not, therefore, the command of an abundance of land, but the government, and qualities of the Americans, which ensure their prosperity. While the people of most of the countries in Europe go to loggerheads when there is any kind of difference of opinion amongst them, and could not for ages, and cannot now, elect a Bishop or a Burgomaster, a Landammann, or a King, a parish beadle or a member of Parliament, without contests and conflicts, wasting money and time, generating disturbances, and breaking heads or shedding blood, the Americans, by some simple and reasonable method—caucus, log-rolling, convention—manage quietly to bring all their disputes to the decision of a numerical test. For upwards of seventy years, during most of which the old civilised states of Europe have been convulsed with contests, insurrections, revolutions, and wars—being ruined by police, soldiers, and restrictions to prevent mischief when not engaged in bloody battle—the Americans have lived in almost perfect peace, and have continually elected throughout their States an immense mass of officials, from a hall porter to the President, without more disturbance than is occasioned in Europe by changing the quarters of a regiment. The explanation of the phenomenon seems to lie in the common but general fact, that knowledge gives skill. The youngest of nations, the United States, profit by the experience of their predecessors; and as they benefit by all the admirable machinery of old Europe, for cultivating the soil and manufacturing cloth, besides inventing more new and admirable machinery of their own than is possessed by any other nation except the English, so they benefit by using the best machinery of Government previously known and in use in Europe, while they have improved it by still better machinery of their own. They are simply more skilled in the art of government, as they are more skilled in the management of steam-boats and telegraphs than most of the people of Europe.

#### LOSS OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.

A collision of a most frightful character occurred on Thursday afternoon, last week, in the river Thames, off Northfleet Point, by which the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate and Ramsgate steamer, was run down by the *Ravensbourne*, bound to Antwerp with nearly 200 passengers and full cargo. It appears that the *Ravensbourne* was steaming down the river with full tide in her favour immediately in the wake of and just on the starboard side of the *Meteor* Gravesend steam boat. She arrived nearly opposite Northfleet Point about two o'clock. On nearing the Point, the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate steamer, was seen coming up the river against tide and hugging the southern shore—the tide running very strongly. The *Ravensbourne* was about three parts over the river on the Kent shore, and as she neared the *Duchess of Kent*, the latter crossed, apparently with the object of passing between the *Ravensbourne* and the *Meteor*; when, in an instant, consequent on the heavy way on the *Ravensbourne*, before the *Duchess of Kent* could cross her, she ran into her about twenty feet from the figure-head, or just before the windlass, on the starboard bow. The crash was frightful; the *Duchess of Kent* immediately began to fill, and to commence sinking, bows foremost. The scene among the passengers, a large number of whom were ladies with children, was truly frightful. The captain of the *Ravensbourne* rushed, that the *Duchess of Kent* was rapidly sinking, backed, when the passengers rushed, in their fright, to the still sinking part of the ship. At this moment the *Meteor* arrived alongside, and the passengers and crew on deck were literally dragged on to her and the *Ravensbourne*, with one exception. This was a gentleman named Hale, a brewer, of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, who, being infirm, was unable to be reached. In the meantime the vessel sank, bows first, almost perpendicularly, the keel being lifted as she sank twenty or thirty feet out of the water. The captain of the *Duchess of Kent*, it is only due to him to state was, with the exception of Mr. Hale, the last to leave his ill-fated vessel. Mr. Hale, though unable to assist himself from infirmity while on board the vessel, most extraordinary to relate, the moment he reached the water, struck out and kept himself afloat until rescued by one of the boats lowered from the *Meteor*.

From the moment of the collision to the time the *Duchess of Kent* entirely sank beneath the surface of the water, was little more than eight or nine minutes; and, but for the prompt assistance rendered by the crew of the *Star* and *Meteor*, a great loss of life must have occurred.

It is stated by the *Globe* (London Evening paper), that her Majesty's ship *Albatross* is in the course of a few days, returning to Osborne about the 20th inst., whence she will proceed to Balmoral.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The discovery of a political conspiracy, and the consequent arrest of some thirty persons of the humbler classes in the suburbs of Paris (which we noticed in our late edition of last week), has occupied the French police within the last few days, but the matter turns out to be of little importance. The individuals arrested included several women, and many of them were taken in the act of fabricating a rude description of fire-arms out of gas-pipes; and amongst the seizures made at the place of meeting—a lonely house in the Rue de la Reine Blanche, nearly opposite the Gobelins manufactory—were receipts for making gunpowder, and letters from the French Revolutionary Committee of London. The *Moniteur*, however, denies that there is any consequence to be attached to the affair. The persons arrested included one of Caussidière's Montagnards, and five of the insurgents of June who were transported and subsequently pardoned.

The session of the French Senate was closed on Monday; Marshal (the ex-King) Jerome Bonaparte presided on the occasion. Several bills which had been referred to the Senate for consideration having been disposed of, the President of the Senate rose and pronounced a closing address, which was received with numerous marks of sympathy and approbation. Count X. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, was then introduced, and read the proclamation declaring the Senate to be closed. The senators at once separated.

Rumours were afloat on Tuesday in Paris that a change of Ministry was about to take place, when M. Morny, it was thought, would enter the Cabinet.

The hot weather has brought with it hydrophobia. Several persons in the streets of Paris have been bitten by dogs labouring under that disease; and one lady, who had been so attacked, ran about the streets on Monday last, attempting to bite every person that came in her way, and shortly afterwards died. On Tuesday a child was taken to one of the hospitals, having been almost half devoured by one of these rabid animals.

The *Moniteur* announces, in a communicated note, that the President, having been informed of the intention to give banquets in his honour during his approaching tour in the departments, has resolved not to accept any, however touched he is by these kind attentions.

Monsieur Pallegoix, member of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, has arrived in France from Siam. He is charged by the King of Siam with a friendly mission to the President of the Republic, and is about to bring out a dictionary in Latin Siamese. His present title is Bishop of Mallos, but he has for some time been acting as Bishop of Siam, and as the prelate of that see died recently, it is supposed that he will be named his successor. When M. Pallegoix first went to Siam there were only 1500 Roman Catholics, and there are now upwards of 7000. The number of priests composing his mission is fifteen, seven of them being natives.

The reports from the provinces give the most favourable accounts of the state of the crops. Two Arabs, imprisoned in the fort of St. Louis, at Certe, had a violent quarrel a few days since, which resulted in one of them plunging his knife into the stomach of his opponent, from which the wounded man shortly afterwards died.

The trial of the men for the torture and murder of the three gendarmes at Bedarieux (Hérault) in the insurrectionary tumults which followed the *coup d'état* of December last, has terminated. Six are sentenced (by default) to death. Of the twenty-nine present, eleven are sentenced to death; five to hard labour for life, three for a term of years, four to transportation to a fortified place, four to simple transportation, and two acquitted.

##### SWITZERLAND.

Accounts dated the 2d inst. from the Canton of Neuchâtel state that the Royalist party, who desire the return of the Canton to Prussia, intend to make a grand demonstration of their adherents at an annual meeting of the bourgeois, which is to be held on the 6th July at Valengin, with the view of influencing the Federal Assembly, which is about to commence its session at Berne. The Republicans, on their part, have resolved to make a counter-demonstration at the same place on the same day. At the elections for the Grand Council in March last the Royalist party only obtained 14 returns, whilst the Republicans had 74; but in the elections for the Council of State, which took place a few days ago, they obtained 11 nominations out of 28; and, besides, they are greatly encouraged by the recent signing of the protocol at London by the great Powers. The Swiss journals state that not only the most enlightened and wealthy portions of the population of the Canton, but the great mass of the Conservative party in Switzerland, are on the side of the Republicans on this special question.

##### UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 26th ult.

From Congress there is no news of interest.

The Whig Convention at Baltimore, after fifty-two unsuccessful ballots, had nominated General Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency; and W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, for the Vice-presidency. A great disparity of feeling was manifested by the announcement of General Scott's nomination. At Boston the rejoicings were far from being general or hearty.

A mutiny had occurred on board the ship *John Ravenal*, on her passage from Liverpool to New York. The chief mate was shot, after which order was restored.

The independence of San Juan de Nicaragua had been acknowledged by the British and American authorities, and the event was celebrated with great hilarity on the 4th ult.

The United States Commissioner, Bridgman, was about to give his decision relative to the application of the British Government for the extradition of Thomas Kaine, charged with felony in county Westmeath, Ireland, by shooting at Joseph Balfie, farmer.

By an arrival from Belize, to the 1st of June, the news had been received in New York that owing to the disturbed state of public affairs, all the Honduras papers had been discontinued.

From Canada we find much dissatisfaction expressed in the newspapers at the failure of the mission of the provincial delegates to England in connexion with the Quebec and Halifax Railroad scheme.

The number of fugitive slaves that had obtained protection in Canada during the last three years had been estimated by some of the journals as high as 30,000.

From South America we have advices to the end of May, which state in reference to General Flores attack on the Republic of Ecuador, that Flores still remained at Puna. He had nine vessels and sufficient funds, and was only waiting the arrival of an additional steamer to commence the attack.

The French population at Guayaquil had most of them taken refuge under the protection of the French consul. The American, French, and English frigates were still at Guayaquil.

It is stated from Honduras, that the inhabitants of Ruatan had claimed the protection of Honduras against the British authorities. Great disorder prevailed.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts by the usual monthly mail steam communication from the Cape are to the 29th of May. They show that though the Commander-in-Chief of the army acting against the Kaffirs has been changed, the prospects of the war have not been altered. It maintains its tedious interminable character; and it is evident that many a hard fight must be gone through, and many a valuable life imperilled before General Cathcart can succeed in bringing the contest to a satisfactory close.

From the seat of war on the frontier the latest intelligence is dated May 25, and from it we learn that no military movement on an extended scale had been made since the previous advices, that several skirmishes had taken place between military detachments, and also between Burgher parties and the enemy, which go to show that the latter is by no means subdued. In these encounters several lives had been lost on both sides. General Cathcart, whose head quarters were established at Fort Beaufort, seems to have acted with great caution, and his measures appear to have been more of a defensive character than otherwise.

The *Graham's Town Journal* of the 22d May notices the narrow escape of her Majesty's steamer *Styx*, Commander Hall, from running on Bird Island Reef, in Algoa Bay; but owing fortunately to the prompt decision of that gallant officer, who gave orders to alter the helm, to stop the engine, and to stand by the anchor, that probable calamity was avoided.

#### M. THIERS AND THE SWISS AUTHORITIES.

The Council of State of the Canton of Vaud decided recently, it is said, at the request of the French Government, on applying to M. Thiers, who was within the last few days at Vevey, in that canton, the Federal decree relative to confining French refugees to some appointed place in the interior of the country. There was only one vote against this decision, and the Prefect, M. Bachelard, was charged to transmit the order. M. Thiers had hired a house at Vevey for the whole summer; and his family, which had gone there to meet him, had expected to remain in tranquillity for the season. When the order was communicated to him he refused to accept the internement or location assigned him, and left Switzerland in preference to proceeding to Piedmont. It is said he will pass the autumn in Italy.

Much indignation, both in France and Switzerland, has been caused by the proceeding, particularly as it is remembered that Louis Napoleon himself was once the subject of a request somewhat similar from the Government of Louis Philippe to that of Switzerland, and that the latter refused to yield to Louis Philippe on the point. Various rumours were afloat in Paris on the subject. The following, taken from the correspondence of a residing contemporary, has an air of probability:—It appears that the resolution of the French Government, with respect to the illustrious historian, was rather sudden. While M. Thiers was in Italy, the instructions given to the agents of the French Government in that country were to the effect that, so far from giving him the least annoyance, or throwing obstacles in his way, they were to treat him, if they should fall in with him, with the greatest respect. But it appears that the visit of M. Thiers to Switzerland, coinciding as it did with that of the Duchess of Orleans to the same country, gave umbrage to the jealous mind of Louis Napoleon. He could not be persuaded that the simultaneous visits of those two personages to the Helvetic Republic were accidental; and though he did not precisely discover what evil could come of the affair, even if it were a rendezvous, he determined to give a new reading to an old adage, and consider *omne ignotum pro conspiratione*. It appears that a letter written by M. Thiers, from Turin, to a friend in Paris, has been for some days past in circulation, and has, perhaps had some influence on his fate. In this letter M. Thiers pays a high compliment to the young King of Sardinia, and to the free institutions now established in that country, and expresses a hope that the day may come when France may have similar institutions, with as wise a Cabinet as that presided over by M. d'Azeglio to carry them on.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE NEW CHANCERY ACTS.**—On Tuesday the new Chancery Acts passed in the late session were printed. The first which received the Royal assent on the 30th ult., is "An Act to abolish the office of Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, and to make provision for the more speedy and efficient dispatch of Business in the said Court." The act contains sixty-one clauses working out of the preamble, which declares that "Proceedings before Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery are attended with great delay and expense, and it is expedient that the business now disposed of in the office of such Master should be transacted by and under the more immediate direction and control of the Judges of the said Court." On the first day of Michaelmas Term (Nov. 2) Masters Brougham and Farrer are to be released from their duties, and as the estate of business shall allow, other Masters to be released. The salaries are to be paid as compensation allowances. The second act that received the Royal assent on the 1st instant, is "An Act to amend the Practice and Course of Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery." There are sixty-seven clauses in this act, which will take effect from and after the 1st November next. This act discontinues the practice of engrossing bills on parchment, and writs of subpoena and summons are abolished; printed bills are to be served. The third act, which received the Royal assent on the same day, is "An Act for the Relief of the Justices of the High Court of Chancery." The object of this statute, which contains fifty-six clauses, is to abolish certain fees and emoluments now paid to officers of the court for business transacted by them. The officers are to be paid by salaries, and the fees paid until otherwise ordered, and after order made the fees are not to be received in money, but by means of stamps. The act, which will principally take effect from the 28th October, abolishes certain offices, &c., for the benefit of the suitors.

**NEW COUNTY COURTS ACT.**—The new act (15 and 16 Vic., cap. 54), further to facilitate and arrange proceedings in the County Courts, containing 19 clauses, has just been printed. It is lawful for the Lord Chancellor to appoint five of the County Court Judges to arrange a scale of fees, to be submitted to the judges of the superior courts for approval. County Court appeals may be heard by the superior courts in term and out of term. A judge at chambers may make an order entitling a plaintiff to have his costs. Warrants of distraint may be re-issued, and protection is granted to the officers in respect to the same. On petition for his Majesty the jurisdiction of a court of local jurisdiction may be excluded from that of the County Court in concurrent cases. The accounts of clerks are to be audited, and an account of the fees to be delivered. The parties to a suit, an attorney, or barrister, or other party by leave of the judge, may appear in a County Court, instead of the party to the suit, and address the court subject to the regulations of the same. The Hundred Courts of Offlow and Hemlingford are abolished, and compensation granted to the officers. The greatest salary to be paid to a County Court Judge is to be £1500, and to a clerk £700. In no case is a judge to be paid less than £1200. Retiring pensions may be granted. After three months from the 30th June judges of the County Court are not to practice at the bar, or as special pleaders.

**THE NEW COPYHOLD ACT.**—The new act to extend the provisions of the acts for the commutation of manorial rights, and for the gradual enfranchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure passed in the late session has just been printed. It contains 54 clauses and a schedule of forms. It declares the manner in which enfranchisements are to be effected, and the appointment of valuers. The commissioners are empowered to require the production of books, and have the right of entry on lands for the purposes of the act. Questions of law or of fact may be referred to the commissioners, and an appeal is to be had on a matter of law on a case stated. There are several provisions in respect to the payment of the expenses attendant on enfranchisements. Agreements, valuations, &c., under this act are to be exempt from the stamp duty. Among the clauses of the act, which is to be deemed part of the other Copyhold Acts is one to the effect that any person obstructing or hindering any commissioner, assistant-commissioner, valuer, or umpire, acting under the powers of the present or recited act, being convicted thereof before two justices of the peace, shall forfeit the sum of £5. The act took effect two 30th of June, when it received the Royal assent.

**THE NEW ACT ON CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.**—On Saturday last the new act (15 and 16 Vic., cap. 57), to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for members to serve in Parliament was issued. There was seventeen clauses in this act, to the effect that upon the joint address of both Houses of Parliament her Majesty may appoint commissioners to make an inquiry into alleged corrupt practices at elections. A secretary and clerk may be appointed, and meetings may be held by the commissioners to investigate the circumstances. The reports are to be laid before Parliament. Persons implicated in corrupt practices, who may be examined and make a full disclosure, are to be indemnified by a certificate from the commissioners. The commissioners are to examine witnesses on oath. The expenses of the witnesses and the expenses of the commissioners are to be paid by the Treasury. Several of the clauses, which were in the St. Albans Bribery Commission Act have been transferred to this statute.

**NEW PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.**—By this bill, which received the Royal assent on the day of proroguing Parliament, a poor inventor will, after the 1st of October next, be enabled to protect himself in an invention for the space of six months for about £5, and may secure to himself a patent right for three years for about £25, renewable at the end of that period, for £50, to the seventh year; when, by a further payment of £90, his invention will be secured to him for the full term of fourteen years. The times for filing specification and the rules for regulating opposition will be somewhat similar to present practice.

The Lord Chancellor, by the "Master in Chancery Abolition Act," being empowered to nominate conveyancing counsel—to be the standing conveyancing counsel to the Court, according to one of the provisions of this act, enabling the Court of Chancery, or a Judge of the Court at Chambers, to act upon the opinion of conveyancing counsel, in cases in which it has been usual for the Master to take such an opinion for his assistance on questions of title, or on the settlement of drafts—has appointed the following gentlemen to fill these positions, in the first instance:—Mr. Brodie, Mr. Coot, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Jarman, and Mr. Lewin.

**PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.**—On Monday last a most interesting experiment was made at Great Yarmouth before Captain Smith, inspecting commander of the coast guard, by the direction of the comptroller-general of that department, for his report upon a portable life apparatus, for the rescue of persons on board vessels stranded on a lee shore and the prevention of shipwreck, on an entirely new principle; for producing the greatest possible increase of ranges, on small mortars, as well as on other guns, for the service of our national defences, in igniting the charge at the centre, contrary to the long accustomed usage of exploding at the top of the charges from which an immense degree of its propulsive power is lost, and a great quantity of the powder wastefully expended. A man equipped with all the necessary appendages for this service, in every respect, on his arrival at the spot dismantled himself his apparatus, stores, ammunition, &c., and in the space of two minutes loaded the mortar, pointed it an object, and exploded it by a copper cap, and effected the range of 210 yards with an ounce of powder, and 245 yards with a charge of two ounces, conveying a line of sufficient strength to send off by it a rope adequate to perform any services for the saving of lives or the prevention of shipwreck. It is with much pleasure we state the experiments were most satisfactory. Confiding in its utility, and from the smallness of the expense, six galleasses furnishing every requisite, it is hoped every part of the coast subject to the horrors of shipwreck will not fail to apply to Mr. Moore, at his foundry, South Quay, Yarmouth, who will furnish him at the above-named cost. It should also be noticed that a man could ascend the rigging of a vessel, and apply it from the ship's top, to effect a communication with the natives of a foreign country, and therefore have their lives saved. The author of the plan, the venerable Captain Manby, was unable to construct this last of his productions, from the infirmities of the great age of 87.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. W. W. Smith, M.A.F.G.S., delivered a lecture on gold mining and gold washing, being one of the series on gold, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.**—The annual meeting of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland was held on Saturday last, at the office, Chatham-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mr. Charles Jellicoe, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. This association was founded for the purpose of elevating the attainments and status and promoting the general efficiency of all who are engaged in occupations connected with the pursuits of an actuary, and for the extension and improvement of the data and methods of the science, which has its origin in the application of the doctrine of probabilities to the affairs of life, and from which life assurance, annuity, reversionary interest, and other analogous institutions derive their principles of operation. The report stated that the total number of members on the books of the institution, is now 244. The council have been enabled to add to the list of corresponding members no less than forty-two of the most distinguished actuaries or managers of foreign countries; by means of whom the institute has been put in communication with twenty-seven of the leading cities in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The library has been much increased during the session. Fifty-two companies—at much cost of time and labour—have readily supplied their experience, and to the proper rates to be charged for residence in foreign climates, and for other extra risks, comprising in all, 6151 cases; and the council are now engaged in the laborious task of classifying and arranging the data thus obtained, with a view to deduce from them the required information. The receipts during the last year (including the balance from the preceding year) amounted to £683 3s. 7d., and the expenditure to £457 7s. 5d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £225 16s. 2d.

**LONDON DOCK COMPANY.**—The dividend declared at the half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company held a few days ago, was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, and the report, together with the accounts, was unanimously adopted.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—The committee for the rebuilding and endowment fund of the above hospital are making great exertions to complete the subscription list. Amongst the recent donors are Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., the eminent brewers, for £100, and other members of the Hanbury and Buxton families, have contributed liberally; and on Wednesday the committee received the handsome sum of £500 from a benevolent individual towards fulfilling the condition of Dr. Warneford's gift of £500. Three more sums of £500 must, however, be obtained by the last day of the present month, or £2000 will be entirely lost to the charity, inasmuch as four sums of £500 have been promised to the committee, solely on the condition that the whole amount be obtained by that period.

**MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.**—The governors and friends of this charity held an annual meeting at the "Trafalgar," Greenwich, on Tuesday. Many friends and supporters of the charity were present, and donations were announced to the amount of £670, including a donation of £105 from her Majesty, the patron of the charity, Mr. Pecheil's annuity of £100, and a donation of £50 from J. Peypa, Esq., vice-president. It was stated on the occasion that during the past year 2328 in-patients, and 11,002 out-patients were relieved.

**REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.**—On last Saturday morning a deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Camden, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir B. Hall, Mr. W. H. Wills, &c., connected with the Camden estate, waited upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, at his official residence, for the purpose of laying before the right hon. gentleman their views with regard to the selection of Copenhagen-fields as a cattle market to be substituted for Smithfield. Several members of the deputation having argued against the contemplated site as seriously affecting the property in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen-fields, Mr. Walpole said that the deputation from the corporation of the City had laid before him a number of plans; and it certainly seemed to him, in accordance with the general opinion of the deputation, that the site in Copenhagen-fields was the most eligible in consequence of its contiguity to the London and North-Western and Great Northern Railways, and the facilities presented by their connection with others in bringing cattle from all parts of the kingdom. He feared he could not assist the memorialists in their present position, but if they could prevail upon the corporation of the City further to consider the subject, he was willing also to consider the propriety of his approval. He, however, assured them he would not assent to any by-laws without first sending a copy to the Marquis of Camden. The deputation, having thanked the right hon. gentlemen, withdrew.

**THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.**—The magistrates for the county of Middlesex gave a grand dinner on Saturday last, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, to their co-magistrate, Mr. Henry Pownall, who has for many years presided over their meetings as chairman of the court of Quarter Sessions. The chair was taken by Mr. Henry M. Kemshead, chairman of accounts and for general purposes. He was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Peter Laurie, Sir James Duke, Mr. J. W. Freshfield, and about 60 other magistrates.

**THE LONDON COAL TAX.**—The report of the committee appointed by the Marylebone vestry to investigate the operation of this tax, levied on the metropolis by the City corporation, states that the total produce of the coal tax of 1s. 1d. per ton for the nine years ending 1844, amounted to £1,288,346 3s. 3d., being an average of £143,149 11s. 3d. per annum. The duty of 8d. has produced for the three years ending 31st of January, 1850, the sum of £337,888 17s., or an average of £112,529 5s. 8d. per annum. The duty of 1s. 1d. per ton produced for the year ending 31st December, 1850, the sum of £15,230 0s. 8d.; and allowing the sum of £519 17s. 1d. for drawbacks on coals exported, the net sum of £14,710 3s. 7d. The tolls on carts, &c., entering and leaving the City of London and conveying goods, yielded to the corporation the sums following:—For the year ending 31st December, 1849, £5610; ditto, 1850, £5710; ditto, 1851, £5810.

**LECTURES ON GOLD.**—The third of the lectures now in course of delivery at the Museum of Practical Geology was on Monday night given by Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., the subject of the lecture being the chemical properties of gold, and the mode of distinguishing it from other substances resembling it. The lecture was well attended, and the greatest interest was manifested throughout its delivery.

**EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**—A very impressive discourse, being the first of the third series of sermons in advocacy of the principles of this society, was delivered on Sunday morning last by the Rev. A. Borradale, M.A., at St. Mary's Church, Vincent-square, Westminster. The text chosen was 1st Timothy, chap. v. verse 22, "Neither be partakers of other men's sins." The reverend gentleman's remarks went to show, in the first place, that protracted labour is a source of serious evil to the souls and bodies of men; and, secondly, that all persons, whether employers or the purchasing classes, who, instead of doing their utmost to abolish the system in question in any way, contributed to its perpetuation, thereby made themselves largely responsible for the sin to which that system gave rise.

**NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—On Tuesday evening the friends of this institution dined together at Highbury Barn Tavern, Islington. Mr. L. Wild occupied the chair, supported by a large number of the friends of the institution. The evening was spent after dinner in a convivial manner.

**DEATHS FROM THE INTENSE HEAT.**—On Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and three, the thermometer ranged from 80° to 82° in the shade, and in the sun it was sometimes upwards of 120°. In New Oxford-street several females fainted, and were carried into shops for assistance. At the corner of Tottenham-court-road a respectable dressed man, said to belong to a firm in the City, was observed to stagger and fall heavily; medical assistance was immediately procured, but life was extinct. This was evidently a *coup de soleil*, and a similar occurrence happened to a female in the Old-street-road. A youth in the employ of Mr. Suggett, camphine lamp manufacturer, Coldbath-square, fainted from the excess of heat, and it was some time before he recovered consciousness. The horrible scene of misery and filth in the vicinity of Gray's Inn, threw forth the most noxious exhalations; and Mr. Whitfield, the district medical officer, states that used as he is to all sorts of scenes, the present state of these wretched abodes quite overpowered him. No less than 12 fever cases had broken out within the past few days; and it is impossible to conjecture where it will stop, if such weather continues.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, July 3, were—Males, 789; females, 724: total, 1513. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 516; females, 471: total, 987, a number nearly the same as on the previous week. By the official report it appears that the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs has decreased from 110 in the preceding week, to 91 in the last. Fatal cases arising from zymotic complaints have also decreased from 215 to 187. Last week the deaths by small-pox were 31, five of which were among persons of mature age. Scarlatina destroyed the lives of 33 children; typhus, remittent fever, &c., of 44 persons.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.809 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.7 deg., which is rather below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day till Saturday, when it rose to 64.7 deg., which is 3.4 deg. above it. The highest temperature of the air on that day was 77.5 deg., and the highest in the sun was 100.5 deg. The wind blew from the south-west generally during the week.

On Sunday afternoon a boy, named John Roberts, 11 years of age, was bathing with a companion in a pit at the side of the canal, near the Stanley dock, Liverpool, and got out of his depth. He cried for help, whereupon David Lloyd, brother of John Lloyd, painter, of Mill-street, Park-road, ran to the spot, and leaped into the water with his trousers on in order to save the boy's life. The boy got hold of him by the neck, and then grasped him round the waist. He was thus rendered powerless, and both of them sank together and were drowned.

The sum of the combined receipts of six Public Baths and Wash-houses in the metropolis which as yet yield reports, during the past quarter is £2509 3s. 11d. The receipts during the preceding quarter (Ladyday) were only £2065 16s. 10d. This is an encouraging fact, showing the desire there is for cleanliness amongst the great mass of the people, as well as the capability of these institutions when in active operation.

On Sunday last some benevolent individual placed at the offertory of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Rochampton, Surrey, a £200 Bank of England note, accompanied by an intimation, that the same was to be devoted to the purposes of the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR JAMES NICHOLL M'ADAM, KNIGHT.

The death of this gentleman, the General Surveyor of the Metropolitan Turnpike Roads, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, occurred on the 30th ult. He was second son of the late John London M'Adam, Esq., so celebrated for his reformation of the public roads of the kingdom, and was given a knighthood in 1834, on his father declining to accept any honours. Perhaps it is not generally known that the late Mr. M'Adam was in his 60th year when he commenced his public career as the "reformer of roads."

The family from which the deceased knight descended is a branch of the clan Gregor, and was for ages seated at Waterhead, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the present chief and representative of the name being Sir James's nephew, William M'Adam, Esq., of Ballochmorrie, Surveyor-General of Turnpike-Roads in England.

## THE REV. JAMES RUDGE, DD.

Dr. Rudge, for twenty-four years the esteemed and pious rector of the parish of Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire, died suddenly on the 1st inst., in his 69th year. This learned divine was son of the late James Rudge, of Heath-end House, Crom-hall, and nephew of Thomas Rudge, Archdeacon of Gloucester. His family was a branch of the Ridges of Evesham, in Worcestershire, but had been settled for some time in Gloucestershire. Dr. Rudge was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

## MR. SERJEANT CHADWICK JONES.

CHARLES CHADWICK JONES was called to the English bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on the 25th of June, 1830. He practised with considerable success on the Home Circuit and at the Central Criminal Court. He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1844. The learned gentleman, who was very generally and deservedly esteemed, died in his 53d year, on the 7th inst., after a severe illness of three years' duration.

## CAPTAIN WORTH.

CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN WORTH died at Englefield Green, near Windsor, on the 27th ult., aged 51. He was born in 1801, and was son of Captain James Andrew Worth, and grandson of Admiral Worth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1813, and, rising through the various grades, was promoted to the rank of Commander, January 10, 1837; and on February 1, 1838, he was appointed in that capacity to the *Hastings*, 72. Captains F. E. Loch and J. Lawrence. Under Captain Loch he escorted the Earl of Durham to Quebec, and the Queen Dowager to and from Malta; and under Captain Lawrence he took an active and gallant part in the operations of 1840 on the Coast of Syria. As a reward for his conduct he was promoted to the rank of Captain, November 5th, 1840. He married, first, October 2, 1838, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral T. Searle, C.B., which lady died December 21, 1841; he married, secondly, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late George Booth, Esq., and leaves by her an infant son.

## JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, a distinguished actor and dramatic author, was born in the city of New York, June 9th, 1792. His father removing to Boston, some address which the son delivered on a public occasion from the stage is said to have fixed in the boy a love for the drama. After being connected with periodical literature from his very youth, he, in emulation of Master Betty, made his *début* as a "youthful Roscius" in his sixteenth year, in 1809, at the Park Theatre, New York, as *Young Norval*. Obtaining marked favour in America, he, in 1813, went to England, and appeared successfully at Drury-lane in his twenty-first year, as *Young Norval*. The painter West interested himself in him, and pronounced his action on the stage graceful, and his voice fine. He played in the provinces and in Ireland prosperously.

During his London career he produced a host of dramas, chiefly, if not altogether, adaptations or translations from the French. Among them were—"The Lancers," "Oswald of Athens," "Peter Sulink, or Which is the Miller," "Theresa," "Twins I," "Adeline," "All Pacha," "Clari" (with its "Home, sweet home,"), and "Charles II.," names which old playgoers will remember among popular afterpieces.

"Brutus," the well-known stage play on the subject of the fall of Tarquin (occasionally acted by Edmund Kean), is an adaptation by Payne from the works of previous writers, among others, Nat. Leo. He announced his method to be "the adoption of the conceptions and language of his predecessors, wherever they seemed likely to strengthen the plan which he had prescribed for himself."

When Mr. Payne returned to America some fifteen or twenty years since, he issued the prospectus of a magnificent magazine, to include the literature of the Old and New Worlds, under the fanciful melodramatic title of "Jam Jehannema," some conceit of an oriental gem. He expended considerable energy on this affair, but it never came to publication. He was a contributor to the early volumes of the "Democratic Review." His literary plans and devices were numerous and varied. In the midst of them he was appointed United States Consul at Tunis, a position from which he was recalled, and to which he was subsequently restored some two years since—and this official station he held at the time of his death, which has recently occurred.

Count Xavier de Maistre, the author of the well-known work "Une Voyage autour de ma Chambre," has just died at St. Petersburg at the great age of 90. He was a refugee from Savoy, who entered the Russian service, and had attained the rank of General; he was a clever writer, a good chymist, and a landscape painter. His other works "Le Lepreux de la Vallée d'Aoste," "Le Prisonnier du Caucase," and "La Jeune Sibérienne," are less known than the "Voyage," which was written in his youth.

**THE WILL OF THE EARL OF CORNWALLIS.**—A special probate of the will, with fourteen codicils, of the late Right Hon. James Mann Earl Cornwallis has been granted to his son-in-law, Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., Lord Braybrooke, and Lord Hotham, three of the executors. The personal estate was valued at £500,000. The testamentary dispositions occupy 220 folios. There are many private legacies, among others £2000 to his bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, and the following charitable bequests:—£500 to the Hand-in-Hand benefit society, at Linton; £500 to St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park; and £500 to the Spitalfields and Bethnal-green Green-coat School; also a sum of £1600 for the repairs of Egerton Church. The residue of the personality is bequeathed to his surviving daughter, to whom is devised the real estate in entail, the arms of "Mann" always being quartered with those of the tenant in possession. The deceased Earl was the only surviving son of the fourth Earl, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (brother of the celebrated Marquis Cornwallis), by Catherine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq., and sister of Sir Horace Mann, Bart. The Earl had issue, Juliana, who died in 1836, having married C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P., of Leeds Castle Kent; Charles Viscount Brome, who died at the age of twenty-two; and two other sons who died in infancy; and his only surviving child, Lady Julia Mann, now in her eighth year. His Lordship assumed the name of Mann by Royal sign manual in 1814. The will is dated 15th Nov. 1847. The first Baronet and Baron received his Peerage for faithful services to Charles II.; the second Earl was the Marquis Cornwallis, eminent as a soldier and statesman, was twice Commander-in-Chief, and Governor-General of India, and in the interim Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; he died in India in 1805, and the Marquisate expired at the death of Charles, his only son and successor, without male issue, in 1823.

The will of the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. was proved under £100,000 personal property within the province of Canterbury, and bears date, 10th April, 1851. After disposing of legacies, amounting to about £3000 or £4000, amongst his relatives, he bequeaths the remainder, together with the real estate, to his wife for her life, and then to his two sons.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—Mr. Thomas Dunbar, of Serles-place, and Brick-court, Temple, left by his will the following sums to be distributed to charitable institutions on the decease of his widow:—To the Marine Society, £100; School for the Blind, £100; Deaf and Dumb School, £100; Orphan Working School, £100; London Hospital, £100; Westminster Hospital, £100; Middlesex Hospital, £100; Charing-cross Hospital, £100; King's College Hospital, £100; Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £200; Floating Hospital, Thames, £100; Masonic Boys' School, £50; Masonic Girls' School, £50; Mendicity Society, £50; Lying-in-Hospital, Old-street-road, £50; Lying-in-Hospital, York-road, £50; City of London Truss Society, £50; City Dispensary, £50; Metropolitan Hospital, £50; Public Dispensary, £50; Humane Society, £50; City of London National Schools, £50; St. Andrew's Parish School, £50; St. Clement Danes School, £50.

A young man, in the service of Mr. Murray, Balvraid, near Golspie, named John Macdonald, was, on Monday last, killed by lightning, while attending to his duties as a farm servant. The lightning almost entirely stripped him of his clothes, which were found a few yards from the body, only a small portion of his left shirt sleeve and of his trousers remaining on his person. Excepting two small holes under the heel of one of his feet, no mark is apparent on the body. In the same field and at the same time a dog and a cow were killed by the lightning.

On Saturday last the police, acting upon private information which they had received, entered the workshop of Mr. Jarvis, turner, Williamson-street, Williamson-square, in Liverpool, and seized about 400 formidable weapons having the appearance of pike handles, four feet long, intended to be used at the election. These weapons, which, it is said, were ordered by an aderman of that town, are all made after the model suggested by an Italian refugee some years ago to the Chartists.

The weather on Sunday was intensely hot. The thermometer in the shade towards the middle of the day stood as high as blood heat. About half-past twelve o'clock the rays of the sun became concentrated upon a small timber building belonging to Mr. W. Jones, of 77, Albany-road, Camberwell, and the heat was so great that the premises immediately afterwards ignited, when the flames shot forth in a great body. The engines of the London Brigade and West of England office were despatched to the spot, but the fire could not be extinguished until the building was nearly burned down. Mr. Jones was insured in the Alliance Fire-office.

The deliveries of tea in the metropolis last week were much the same in quantity as previously, being about £550,000 lb.

Monday being the anniversary of the day of the declaration of independence of the United States, a sumptuous dinner was given at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, by Mr. George Peabody. The party (about 125 in number), consisted chiefly of American gentlemen now resident in London. The flags of both this country and the United States were displayed in an appropriate manner.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated in generally well informed quarters that Her Majesty's Government intend to send 2000 of the Irish constabulary to Australia, to aid the civil power in that colony in performing the arduous duties now requisite for the protection of life and property, owing to the discovery of the gold fields.

Mr. Ellis, the well-known caterer for public amusement at Cremorne-gardens, the Flora-gardens, and other popular places of entertainment, has just sailed from Plymouth in the *Coldstream*, for Port Phillip. Mr. Ellis takes with him scenery, properties, and the necessary adjuncts for a portable theatre, to be erected at the diggings, a complete band of musicians, and a Thespian company. Mr. Ellis was the originator of casinos in the metropolis, and proposes to introduce them into Geelong and Melbourne, and thus combine pleasure with gold seeking.

Mr. Tyndell, of London, a member of an English company, who have undertaken to work the lead mines of Derenea, near Spiddal, in Galway, has arrived there within the last few days, for the purpose of commencing operations without delay. The mines in question are particularly rich, and the benefit accruing to both the company and the locality must consequently be very great.

A few days ago a balloon fell near the Greenwich turnpike upon the Greenwich road. A working painter caught hold of one of the ropes to keep it down, and he was dragged up by the rope, so that those in the car had to pull him in or he must have fallen some sixty or seventy feet to the ground.

In the vicinity of the Western Valleys, a vestry meeting was lately held, to take into consideration what colour they should whitewash the parish church (!) and after various suggestions, it was ultimately agreed that the sacred edifice should be whitewashed white.

There were eighty-eight public and 146 local and other acts passed in the late session of Parliament which sat nearly five months.

Two pigeons were taken from Derby, 20 miles in the direction of Nottingham, and then released. One of them flew home in 33 minutes and six seconds, and the other in 40 minutes and 23 seconds.

It appears by a blue-book just printed, by order of the House of Commons, that the total quantity of gold transmitted by the Government escort from the various workings in Australia, from the 30th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1851, amounted to 124,135 ounces, or equivalent to £374,505. It is calculated that not more than two-fifths of the gold realised at the workings is forwarded by escort. The amount paid to the Government for licenses to work, at the rate of £1 10s. per month, up to the 31st Dec., 1851, was £25,481 19s. The sum paid for escort fees to the crown, at £1 per cent., was £3,634 17s.

The trial of Guerazzi, the ex-dictator of Florence, will begin on the 16th of August. M. Leonardo Romanelli, his former Minister of Justice and Public Worship, and now his fellow-prisoner, has published a pamphlet in his defence.

The negotiations of the Piedmontese ambassador at Rome, to regulate the *interim* affairs of the diocese of Turin during the exile of Monsignor Franzoni have completely failed.

M. Eugene Sue has been prohibited from continuing the publication of a romance in the *feuilleton* of the *Patriote Savoisien*, and warned that should he persist the Sardinian Government might feel it necessary to withdraw the permission under which he resides at Annecy. M. E. Sue has written to the minister that he is too grateful for the hospitality accorded him, and too desirous for its continuance, to do anything which might put an end to it.

On Saturday last the foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic Chapel, in connection with the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at Rotherhampton, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy. This convent was formerly the residence of Lord Ellenborough, but for the last two years has been occupied as a convent by a community of nuns, who employ themselves in the education of the female children of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry.

A short time ago a letter was received at the Yarmouth post-office, with this address:—"For my grandmother, up two pair of stairs, Yarmouth, Norfolk." Thanks to the active letter-carrier, the document found its way to the ancient dame for whom it was intended.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin* announces that the "oldest inhabitant" of the borough of Monmouth is at last dead, after attaining the patriarchal age of 104.

The total number of persons receiving out-door relief in Ireland in the week ending the 24th of April last, was 3493; and the total number in work-houses in the same week was 186,453, showing a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 70261 paupers, or 27 per cent of the whole.

A Parliamentary blue-book has been recently printed, containing the report and evidence given before the select committee of the House of Commons on postage labels. The committee recommended that the machine of Mr. Archer should be purchased for the benefit of the public.

Vice-Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., the president of the Royal Naval School, has presented £1000 in aid of the fund for erecting a chapel attached to the institution at New Cross. The estimate for the building is £3000, of which amount upwards of 1400 has now been subscribed.

The magistracy of the county of Middlesex have been surprised by the receipt of the formal resignation by Dr. Conolly of the office of Head Physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, an appointment which he had held since June, 1839.

In consequence of the repeated accidents, arising from the unnecessary speed at which the light carts used by butchers and other tradesmen are driven through the streets, the commissioners have just issued orders to the police to summon all future offenders before the magistrates, or at once to take them into custody. In all cases the penalty of 40s. is to be strictly enforced.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Achilli preached in a temporary Italian church, in Saville-row, to a very large audience. He gave out his text in Italian, and in that language proceeded with his discourse. His text was the 16th verse of the 19th chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, "Good master, what good thing shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" The reverend doctor made no allusion whatever to the recent trial.

A piece of land has lately been disposed of in the best part of the town of Deal, at the enormous rate of £167 per acre.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 27th ult. states that Baron de Bruck, director of the Lloyd's Company at Trieste, Chevalier Czernig, and Colonel Molinari have gone to Pavia in order to take preliminary measures for the opening of steam navigation on the Po.

An instance of expeditious communication with the Continent occurred a few mornings ago at the Stock Exchange, where a reply was received at twenty minutes before twelve, to an inquiry regarding prices which had been despatched to Antwerp at ten minutes to eleven o'clock.

The course of lectures at the Department of Practical Art by Mr. Owen Jones was brought to a successful conclusion last week. They were the first course of lectures since the institution was formed, and were delivered in the late kitchen at Marlborough House, which had been metamorphosed into a small though suitable lecture-room. These lectures on true and false principles of design were illustrated by numerous examples, wrong and right, in decoration—of carpets made out of skies, and ponds with lilies; ceilings, and paper-hangings covered with crystal palaces, and of such works as the Indian fabrics, Veichte's shield, &c.

Two young men have been lately committed to gaol in Scotland, on the charge of having raised the body of a child which had been only interred the day before, in a churchyard in Annan, Dumfriesshire.

The Council of the Board of Health at Genoa have received intelligence that several cases of Asiatic cholera have manifested themselves among the German and Irish emigrants at New Orleans and Mobile, and that, in consequence, a quarantine has been established in the Sardinian ports upon all vessels from those places.

The Government have adopted the unusual proceeding of addressing circulars to the sheriffs of Ireland, calling upon them to forward information of the days fixed upon for the elections, in order that effectual arrangements may be made for the strengthening of the military force. Orders have been issued to the military authorities to have troops in readiness in the various boroughs and at the polling places in the counties.

The inhabitants of Gisborough, in Yorkshire, have been sadly annoyed and inconvenienced by the pranks of some mischievous persons, who in one night bored holes in almost every waterbutt in the town, and left the inhabitants breakfastless.

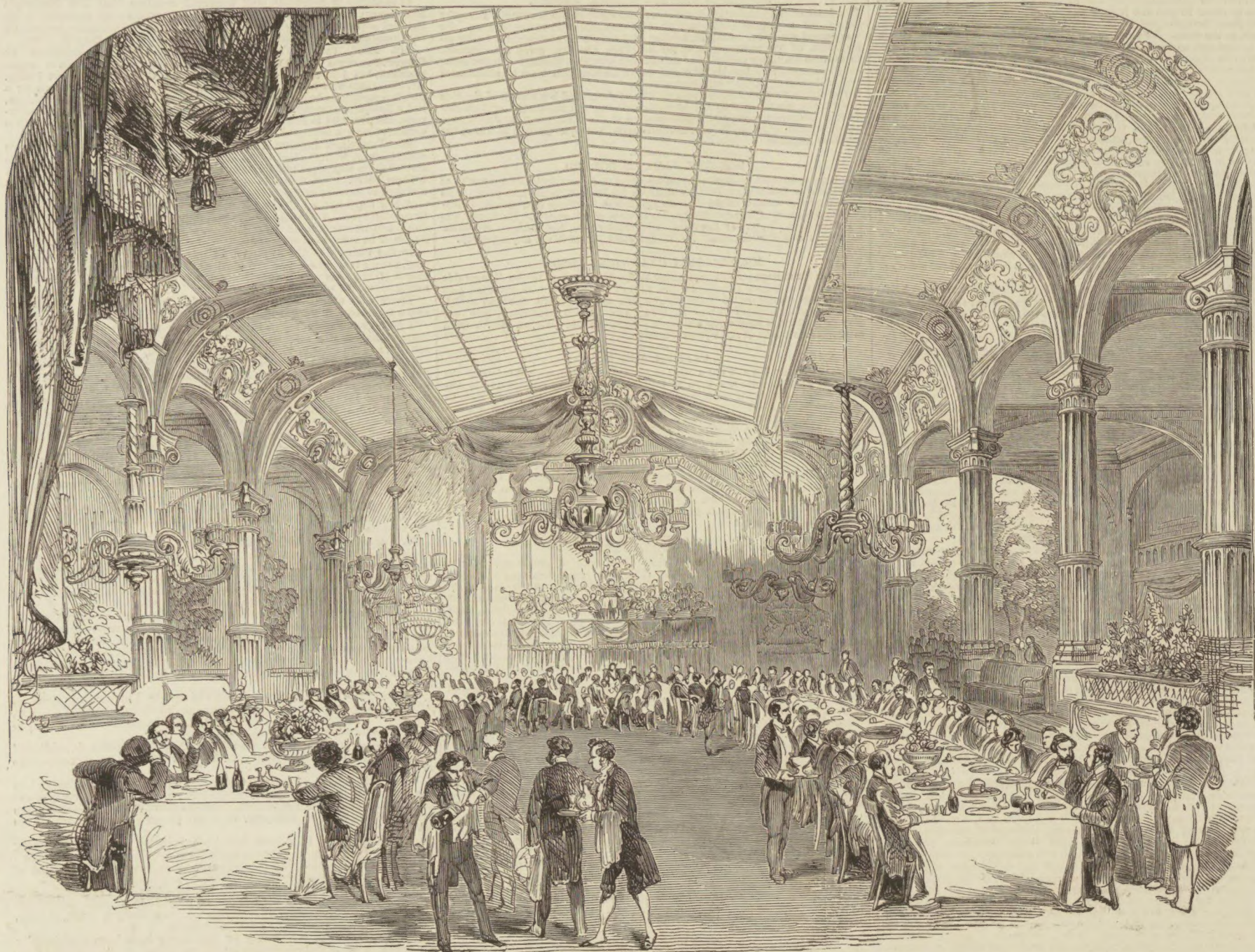
The absolute sale of the Turkish division of the Great Exhibition is announced to follow that of the East India compartment; and if the latter has shown us all the gorgeousness that can be effected in "barbaric pearls and gold," the former certainly will combine, with its no less Eastern magnificence, a daintiness and delicacy of work which must render this distribution more than usually interesting. It will be as if all the luxuries and elegancies of the harem were laid open to the admiring gaze of the profane.

The executive committee of the Scottish Temperance League has issued an address to the clergymen of Scotland, on the subject of drinking at elections of members of Parliament, and solicited their co-operation to create a public feeling against treating electors. The circular states that the committee has engaged a "special commissioner" to visit the principal polling towns, and has instructed its five travelling agents to exert themselves for the attainment of the same end.

The Earl of Mansfield, the late Lord High Commissioner, has given the sum of £225 to the Schemes of the Church of Scotland, to be apportioned as follows:—£100 to the endowment of chapels; £40 to education; £40 to the home mission; £25 to colonial churches; £10 to the Indian mission; and £10 to the conversion of the Jews.

The *Dover Chronicle* says, "On Sunday, Widow Staples ceased to exist, after experiencing the ups and downs of life for a century, being in the 100th year of her age, having lived in the reign of four kings, and during fourteen years of that of Queen Victoria. She remembered the sensation caused by the death of the celebrated General Wolfe, on his taking Quebec, 1759; also the death of George II. Her children are all advanced in life, the eldest being between 70 and 80 years of age."

The Royal Dublin Society, who hold their triennial exhibition of manufactures next year, have just had placed at their disposal by Mr. Dargen, the Irish Railway contractor, the sum of £20,000, in order to impart to the undertaking a character of unusual importance, and to render it available not only for his native country, but for the production and ingenuity of the United Kingdom, and of portions of the continent.



FAREWELL BANQUET OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, IN THE CASINO PAGANINI, AT PARIS.

**BANQUET OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, AT PARIS.**

This parting festivity of the Legislative Body was noticed in our Journal of last week. It took place on Tuesday week, when about 150 adherents of the Government dined together in one of the superbly decorated saloons of the Casino Paganini, at Paris. M. Billaut, the President of the Chamber, was in the chair. There were no speeches delivered, and only one toast, which was the health of the Prince Louis Napoleon.

The session of the Legislative Body has nominally extended to three months; but it was only during the last days of the third month that the sittings presented some resemblance to the French Chamber in better days. Its commencement, owing to the novelty of its opening ceremonial, excited some curiosity, which began and ended with the day; and only at its very close. Its break-up was

very abrupt: the Chamber met for the last time on the 28th ult., and in the course of the same evening scores of members were on their way to the departments, and next day the majority (except those who remained to join in the Banquet) had quitted Paris.

**NETHERLANDS LAND INCLOSURE COMPANY.**

In the river Scheldt, between the towns of Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, there exist on both sides the river large tracts of land, to the extent of several miles, which at high water are covered by the sea, and at low water present a varying surface of several feet in depth of the richest alluvial soil, ever on the increase by the daily action of the tides. Of this valuable land the Government of Holland has lately conceded to the above company, for the term of 99 years from last August, 35,000 acres for recovery and inclosure; the line of operation

marked out being almost identical with that planned by the Emperor Napoleon for the same design. The alluvial deposits in this province of Zealand are of so peculiarly rich and valuable a quality that it is affirmed by competent judges such lands will bear crops for 20 years in succession without the application of manure. In consideration of the grant, the Government have undertaken to execute a canal connecting the east and west Scheldt.

The ceremony of turning the first turf of the lands took place on Thursday week at Hanswerk, Zealand, Holland; and was attended by almost the entire population of the neighbourhood for some miles round, whose rich and elegant costume added greatly to the picturesqueness and animation of the scene. The men wear velvet jackets, waistcoats, and full trousers, with a girdle, and silver buckle. The head-dress is a black cap, or loose hat, of Andalusian cut. The women are intelligent, and many of them pretty: their dress is showy, and they wear many trinkets.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS OF THE NETHERLANDS LAND INCLOSURE, AT HANSWERK.

The notabilities present at the ceremony were all the principal personages of the locality, and several of the directors of the company: the English members of the board, with a party of friends, having been taken over on the previous day by a steamer engaged for the occasion. On shore there were triumphal arches of boughs and ribands, tents, and infinite preparations for the inward and outward delectation of all present.

The first turf was turned by a Captain Kelly, who made an inauguration speech, which was duly turned into Dutch.

The more eminent of the company, with several representatives of the *paysan* class then adjourned to the larger tent, and refreshed.

After this the toasts, "The King of the Netherlands," "The Queen of England," "The King of the Belgians," were done full justice to. "The health of the Minister of the Interior," unavoidably absent, followed, and was acknowledged by M. Blusse.

M. Breius, a member of the States-General, then expressed the gratitude of his countrymen for the gigantic enterprise, by which the company was about to add 35,000 acres to the territory of the kingdom.

The toast "Prosperity to the Company" was drunk with acclamation.

M. Van de Putte then proposed "The health of the Engineer-in-Chief, Sir John Rennie," whose energetic mind and whose honourable character had so eminently advanced the interests of the undertaking.

Sir John Rennie, in returning thanks for the compliment, observed, in favour of the present undertaking, that during the last two centuries 2,000,000 acres had been reclaimed from the waters, partly from the sea, and partly by pumping and drainage. Still, however, much remained to be done, and he had no doubt that by the proper application of the scientific principles of modern engineering more would be effected during the next 25 years than had been effected during the last century.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated well pleased with all the proceedings, and with the great hopes involved in them.

### GREAT STORM AT ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(To the Editor.)

July 6, 1852.

I ENCLOSE you a Sketch of our steeple, showing its appearance after the terrible thunderstorm of the past night. The spire of Ross, always recalling to mind Pope and his "Man of Ross," is a very lofty one; the weathercock being about 210 feet above the churchyard. It is now so shattered that it shakes with every wind, and the danger, as well as the expense, of repairing it will be very great.

The mischief appears to have commenced where the iron shaft of the weathercock terminates, i.e. about 15 feet from the summit of the steeple. The electric fluid passed through the body of the Church, doing little damage. At the moment that the Church was struck, the town appeared to be bathed in fire, and the smell of sulphur was overpowering through every street for a long time afterwards.

I am, sir, &c.,

EDWIN J. ISBELL, Surgeon.

### FIRE ON BOARD THE "INDUS" STEAM-SHIP.

THIS magnificent steam-ship, lying in the dry dock of Messrs. Wigram and Sons, the ship-builders, of Blackwall, was with great exertion saved from destruction by fire on Sunday morning. The fire was discovered by the boatswain of one of the vessels in the river, at about two o'clock in the morning. The captain and the several men employed in the yard were immediately aroused; the dock gates were opened, and the tide let in. Messengers having been despatched to the various fire stations for assistance, several engines of the London Brigade attended, as well as one of the parish, the dockyard float, and the floating engine of the brigade from Rotherhithe. Some hours elapsed before the fire could be entirely extinguished. The *Indus* belongs to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The after-part of the ship from engine-rooms is burnt out, the main and mizen mast totally destroyed, and the middle and spar decks severely damaged by fire. The ship was 260 feet long, and about 90 feet aft from the funnel is burnt. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.



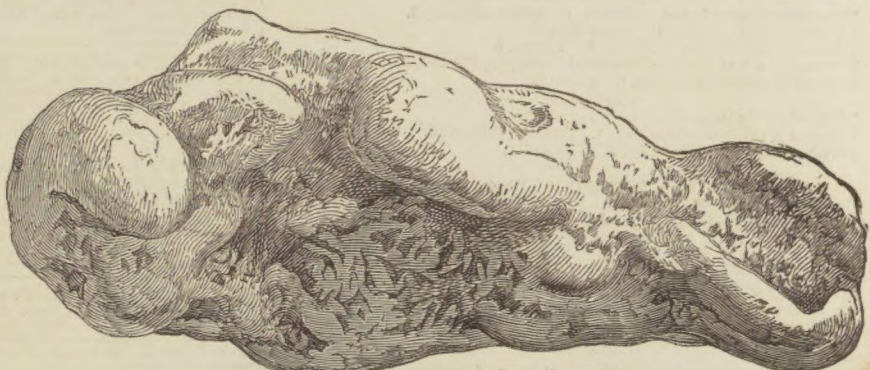
"THE INDUS" STEAM-SHIP PARTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, IN MESSRS. WIGRAM'S DRY DOCK, BLACKWALL.

### THE "KING OF THE NUGGETS," THE LARGEST SPECIMEN OF PURE GOLD FOUND IN AUSTRALIA.

IN our Journal of last week we gave representations of the "Diggings" at Forest Creek, Mount Alexander, in the colony of Victoria; and in the Engraving above we delineate a lump of pure gold, weighing 27 lb. 6 oz. 15 dwts., which was found in those diggings. This marvellous lump of precious metal was, according to letters, received from Port Phillip, regarded with extraordinary interest even in that gold-ridden community, and is the largest nugget yet found in Australia. It was shipped by Mr. Joseph Herring, of Port Phillip, to Messrs. Herring, of Old Broad-street, London; and was brought with a very large consignment of gold, in the barque *Posthumus*, Davidson, master. Amongst the gold brought by the *Posthumus* were several nuggets, weighing upwards of a pound each, and one of 1 lb. 8 oz. 6 dwts.; these smaller lumps, however, contain quartz, whilst the "king of the nuggets" seems a massive lump of pure gold of a very fine colour. Our Engraving is considerably smaller than the nugget: we therefore give a scale of six inches to enable our readers to judge of the real proportions of the piece of gold, which is eleven inches in length, by five in breadth, at the widest part.

### NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

THIS meeting, rendered peculiarly attractive by the interest attached to the two-year-old races, commenced on Tuesday, of which the July Stakes were the principal event; the influence which the result invariably exercises over speculation for the Derby, rendering this stake very important. Lord John Scott's



Scale of Six Inches.

"THE KING OF NUGGETS."—LUMP OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA. WEIGHT, 27 lb. 6 oz. "

"The Reiver" monopolised the betting, and has fully justified the strong confidence placed in him by his supporters, by winning cleverly. The following are the details:—



LORD JOHN SCOTT'S "THE REIVER," WINNER OF "THE JULY STAKES," AT NEWMARKET, 1852.

## TUESDAY.

MATCH, 100 ft.—Flirt (Butler), 1. Vivandiere (Flatman), 2.  
 MATCH.—Dove (Norman), 1. Oasis (Butler), 2.  
 HANDICAP OF 20 SOVS.—Firt (Chapple), 1. Ravenswing (G. Sharp), 2.  
 THE JULY STAKES OF 50 SOVS each, 30 ft.; for two-year-olds: colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb; to second to save his stake. New T.Y.C. 28 subs.  
 Lord J. Scott's The Reiver .. .. (Whitehouse) 1  
 Lord Exeter's Dove .. .. (Norman) 2  
 Mr. J. Powney's Amazon .. .. (A. Day) 3  
 Mr. E. R. Clark's Blue John .. .. (Bartholomew) 4  
 Betting—7 to 2 on the Reiver, who led from the start to the finish, and won in a common canter by ten lengths. Run in 1 min. 15 sec.

## WEDNESDAY

SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS.—Tormet (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. Smith's Azora filly (Bartholomew), 2.  
 SUMMER HANDICAP.—Bushranger (Esling), 1. Clincher (A. Day), 2.  
 TOWN PLATE.—Hecate colt (Whitehouse), 1. Ravenswing (Pearl), 2.

## THURSDAY.

MATCHES.—Oasis beat Tormet. Mountain Flower beat Sepistry. Mr. Sykes beat Young Beverlac.  
 HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES.—Solymen, 1. Peacock, 2.  
 OPTIONAL SELLING PLATE.—The Moor, 1. Shadow, 2.  
 THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Dagobert, 1. Warwhoop, 2.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing next week, owing to the elections, will have less than their wonted attraction, and in all probability will, peculiarly, be unsuccessful to the get-together. It commences on Monday at Mansfield, with a two days' list; Liverpool will occupy three days, commencing on Wednesday, and on which day there will also be a little affair at Ilsey; Ipswich, always a bad meeting, and most assuredly undeserving of a Royal plate, will come off on Thursday and Friday.

The following are the regattas for the week:—Monday, Prince of Wales's Yacht Club for the Commodore's Prize, and the Cork Harbour and Monks-town; Tuesday and Wednesday, Yarmouth; Saturday, Birkenhead Model Club. CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.—Monday: at Lord's, the County of Surrey v. All England; Tuesday: at Croydon, the Clarence v. the West Wickham Clubs. Thursday: at Vincent-square, the M. C. C. v. Westminster. At Lord's, the Guards' Club and Horse Brigade v. Sevenoaks Vine. At the Oval, Surrey v. Sussex. At Sherborne, Vale of Taunton v. Sherborne.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Speculation on the Westminster election was so brisk that it was with some difficulty we made up the subjoined list of prices:—

## JULY STAKES.—2 to 1 on the Reiver.

WORCESTER STAKES.  
 5 to 2 agst Butterfly. | 4 to 1 agst Lizard. | 4 to 1 agst Ephesus. | 6 to 1 agst Tonic.  
 4 to 1 agst Poodle. | 7 to 1 agst Coldestale. | 10 to 1 agst Clisclair (t)  
 13 to 1 agst Haricot. | 10 to 1 agst Champion  
 11 to 1 agst Houkakin | 15 to 1 — Don Pedro | 30 to 1 — Hugo  
 12 to 1 agst Chief Justice | 20 to 1 — Backbiter  
 GOODWOOD CUP.  
 5 to 2 agst Stilton. | 4 to 1 agst Kingston. | 7 to 1 agst Little Harry. | 20 to 1 agst Horvine (t).  
 THURSDAY.—No betting.

## WORCESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

WORCESTERSHIRE STAKES.—Melford, 1. Prime Minister, 2.  
 SEVEN STAKES.—Truth, 1. Paper Kite, 2.  
 TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Chilton, 1. Textus, 2.  
 TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP.—Mayday, 1. Sleeping Partner, 2.  
 SELLING STAKES.—Bullfinch, 1. Lucy, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

INNKEEPERS' STAKES.—Ibis, 1. Theorem, 2.  
 RAILWAY HANDICAP.—May Day, 1. Sleeping Partner, 2.  
 FLYING HANDICAP.—Butterfly, 1. Forester, 2.

## LANCASTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE.—Lady Jersey, 1. Emerystone, 2.  
 LANCASTER CUP.—Lindrick, 1. John of Berwick, 2.

## LOWESTOFT GRAND MARINE REGATTA.

On Tuesday the grand annual marine regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club took place at Lowestoft, under the patronage of Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Edward S. Gooch, Bart., Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., David Waddington, Esq., and James Goodson, Esq.

From an early hour in the morning the town and harbour exhibited an unusual degree of activity in making preparations for the coming events, and soon after nine o'clock the trains from Yarmouth and Norwich brought numerous visitors, and they continued to run at short intervals until noon, when the numbers were still further increased by the arrival of the trains from London, promoted mainly, no doubt, by the extreme fineness of the weather. The approaches to the pier, and several of the vessels lying in the harbour were gaily dressed in the colours of all nations, and both the pier and esplanade were crowded throughout the day with elegantly dressed ladies, gentlemen, and their families. The band of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, by permission of Colonel Halkett, from Ipswich, were stationed on the pier, and entertained the company with some choice airs from the most popular operas. A considerable number of persons took advantage of the steamers lying in the harbour, and accompanied the matches round the course. The course was from the moorings laid down abreast of the New South Pier-head, thence to the south buoy off Newcome, thence through the Stamford Channel, round the light-ship, and under the shoal buoy, thence to the starting place, passing between the pier and the cutter anchored abreast of the pier. Thrice round the course, passing all the buoys on the port hand. The distance sailed was about twenty miles.

The great event of the day was a prize of 50 sovs for yachts exceeding 30 tons; for which the following were entered:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Pauline .....	35	C. Brandreth, Esq.	Blue
Musquito .....	40	Lord Londesborough	Blue Maltese cross.
Volante .....	48	John L. Craigie, Esq.	White.

An excellent start was effected at 12 h. 7 min. 15 sec., with a stiff breeze. The Pauline being the first to get under weigh, and consequently for some time she maintained the lead, but reaching rather too far, she got to the windward, and the Musquito took the first place, followed about half way round by the Volante, who, from some cause, appeared to experience great difficulty in setting her topsail, the Musquito steadily leading, and the Pauline falling a long way astern. The relative positions for the rest of the race were not materially changed, which was completed in the following order:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Musquito .. ..	40	Lord Londesborough	Blue Maltese cross.
Volante .. ..	48	John L. Craigie, Esq.	White.

The second round presented no material change, the Volante struggling to overhaul her opponent, but without effect; for, as will be seen by the subjoined statement, the Musquito gained upon her in the round, which terminated as follows:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Musquito .. ..	40	Lord Londesborough	Blue Maltese cross.
Volante .. ..	48	John L. Craigie, Esq.	White.

The third round was admirably sailed by the Volante, who gained upon the Musquito, but not sufficient to change the fortunes of the day. The final round closed as under:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Musquito .. ..	40	Lord Londesborough	Blue Maltese cross.
Volante .. ..	48	John L. Craigie, Esq.	White.

The Musquito was thereupon declared the winner, notwithstanding the allowance for difference of tonnage of one minute to the Volante, and seven and a half minutes to the Pauline.

Several minor prizes were warmly contested. During the day the vessels in the harbour had bands of music on board, who, enriched the scene by their performances. The sports appeared to give the greatest satisfaction, and the demand on the purveyors of the "creature comforts" was so large, that they must have reaped an abundant harvest. In fact, if the present regatta is to be taken as an earnest of what will be done for the future, there can be little doubt that in a few years Lowestoft will bid fair to rival many of the older-established watering-places on the English coast.

In the evening the regatta dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, on the Esplanade, which was well attended, and with these proceedings the regatta was brought to a close.

CHelsea REGATTA.—The annual regatta amongst the watermen at Chelsea came off on Monday, and was most numerous attended. In the first heat James White and John Plume (blue) beat Charles Cole and John Cole (white), by two lengths. The distance was from the Old Swan up to Cromorne, down to the College, and back to the Cricketers. The second heat was won by Edward Atkins and Joseph Cole, jun. (stripes), beating James Woodford and W. Wright (red), and Thomas Woodford and George Thomas (pink). In the third heat Charles and Joseph Cole were the winners. The regatta was for a purse.

LAMBETH REGATTA.—Ten competitors entered the lists at this regatta, for a purse of sovereigns, and the affair was, as usual, highly attractive. The race extended from Burnett's distillery to Westminster-bridge and back. Henry Shelton and Edward Perry (green) were the winners of two out of three heats.

St. MARY-LE-STRAND REGATTA.—There was also a contest amongst the watermen here which afforded three good heats. The first heat was won by Richard Tiddell and J. Waite (yellow); the second by Alfred Mitchell and J. Dupier (red); and the third by Southorpe and Bush.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 11.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.  
 TUESDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.  
 WEDNESDAY, 14.—Bastille destroyed, 1789.  
 THURSDAY, 15.—St. Within. French Revolution commenced, 1789.  
 FRIDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.  
 SATURDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 0	9 35	10 0	10 35	11 0	11 35	12 0

## NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged One Shilling; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom. Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

## DRURY-LANE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S BENEFIT.

MONDAY, JULY 12, on which occasion Bellini's celebrated Opera SONNAMBULA. Amina, Mlle Clara Novello; Lisa, Miss Julia Harland; Count Rodolphe, Mr F. Borda; Elvino, Mr Sims Reeves. After which the Comic Drama entitled DELICATE GROUND, in which Mr Charles Mathews, Mr Robert Roxby, and Mlle Vestris will enact their original parts. To be followed by a Grand Scene from a Popular Opera, by Mlle Faverani. To conclude with the RINGDOVES, in which Mr Frank Mathews, Mr Charles Mathews, Mr Basil Baker, Miss M. Oliver, and Mrs Frank Mathews will appear.—Dress Circle, 6s; Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s 6d; Private Boxes, 11s 6d, 12s 2d. Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office, or at Mr ALLCROFT'S Office, 15, New Bond-street.

## FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY

NEXT, JULY 12, and Wednesday, July 14, the Last Nights of the French Plays this Season, and positively the Last Appearance of M. Levasseur and M. Lafont, on which occasion they will appear in their most attractive characters.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

## ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Miss ROMER has the

honour of announcing that an entirely new and original COMIC ENGLISH OPERA, the Libretto written by A. BURN, Esq., and the Overture and Music composed by M. W. BALFE, Esq., is in rehearsal, and will be produced as speedily as possible. ON MONDAY WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, July 12th, 14th, and 16th, to commence with the Opera of the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT; Sergeant Sulpice, Mr Borran; Tonio, Mr Travers; Maria, Miss Poo. On Tuesday, July 13th, to commence with (for the last time) CINDERELLA. On Thursday and Saturday, SONNAMBULA. Rodolpho, Mr Borran; Elvino, Mr Travers; Alessio, Mr Widdicombe; Lisa, Miss Covey; Annette, Miss H. Covey; and Amina, Miss Romer. To conclude every evening during the week with ALICE MAY; or, the Last Appeal.—Stage-manager, Mr W. WEST.

## ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 12, and every evening during the week, will be presented, for the last six nights, the magnificent Legendary Drama of ST. GEORGE and the DRAGON; to be followed by BATTY'S SCENES in the ARENA, which will be of the most pleasing description. The whole concluding with a Laugable Farce. Immediately will be produced, a grand spectacle, written expressly for the Amphitheatre by E. Fitzball, Esq., entitled "Peter the Great."—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.—Stage-manager, Mr Le Clercq.

## BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Ken-

sington.—Open daily at Six o'clock; performance commencing at Half-past Six precisely.—An entire change of entertainment, commencing with the ROYAL STAG HUNT. To be followed by the novel and exciting Scenes of the ARENA.—Admission: Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second ditto, 1s; Third Class, 6d.—On THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 15th, there will be a grand BALLOON ASCENT, precisely at Half-past Six o'clock.

## ROYAL LIVING MARIONETTE THEATRE, Leicester-

square.—Entire Change of Performance.—On and after MONDAY, July 12th, the performance will commence with a laugable farce called the BROTHER and SISTER, in which will be introduced the Pas General de Matello. To be followed by a grand ballet divertissement called UN NUIT DU BAL. To conclude with a Fairy Extravaganza, entitled OBERON; or, the Charmed Room.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight precisely. Admission 1s; Balcony, 1s 6d; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s. A Morning Performance on Thursdays, at Two o'clock.

## MUSICAL UNION.—LAST MATINEE.—TUESDAY.

July 13, Half-past Three, Willis's Rooms.—Quintet, G minor, Mozart; Sivori, 1st violin; Vieuxtemps, 1st violin; F. Sch., Op. 79, Beethoven; HALL, Elvino, and Piatini. 10s 6d for visitors. To be had at CRAMER and Co. Members are requested to leave their tickets at the door. J. ELLA, Director.

## CONCERTINA CONCERTS.—MR. RICHARD BLA-

GROVE'S LAST CONCERTINA CONCERT will take place at the Concert Rooms, 71, MORTIMER-STREET, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 15, when he will be assisted by Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Frank Rodda, Signor Bottesini, Herr Hausmann, Miss C. Salaman, J. Ward, and G. and J. Cass.—Tickets to be had of the principal Music-sellers. Stalls to be had only at the Rooms, where places may be seen.

## MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO FOR CHILDREN OF all

AGES.—LAST NIGHT but ONE of the SEASON.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC-HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 13th, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls to be had only at COLLIERIE, 41, New Bond-street; and of COLLIERIE, 19, Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

Illustrated by Mr W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four); area, 2s; galleries, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

## ROBIN'S SOIREES.—LAST WEEK but ONE before his

departure.—Every Evening, at a quarter-past Eight o'clock, M. and Madame ROBIN will repeat their inimitable ENTERTAINMENT; and every Wednesday morning a performance, at Half-past Two. Children under 10 years of age half-price. Places may be secured at the Box-office, 232, Piccadilly.

## OISEAUX MERVEILLEUX.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-

STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—Mlle EMILIE VANDERMEERSCH has the honour to announce that she will give THREE MORNING PERFORMANCES at the above Rooms, THURSDAY, JULY 15; Friday, July 16; and Saturday, July 17, with her celebrated Troupe OF LEARNED BIRDS, whose extraordinary and truly marvellous exercises have been hitherto exhibited only in the saloons of the nobility and gentry. These performances, which are perfectly unique, comprise, amongst numerous feats equally curious and interesting: the Solution of Problems in Mental Arithmetic; Division of Secret Thoughts; Fortune Telling; Exercises in Orthography; Tours d'Escamotage, &c. To commence each day at Three o'clock.—Reserved Seats may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the doors, on the days of performance.

## OPERA BOXES IN THE BEST SITUATIONS,

ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms, At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET. FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

## THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS

—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

## GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—

The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE OF WATERLOO, is now exhibiting, daily, afternoon at Three evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The fol-

lowing Lectures, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the Australian and Californian Gold Districts. "On the alleged Adulteration of the Burton Blister Air." On Bachofner and De Cima's New Patent Gas Fire. By Mr Crispie, on Morrill's Patent Needles. On Musical Characteristics, by George Buckland, Esq., On Experimental Philosophy. Vocal Illustrations of the Melodies of Different Nations, by Madame Bregazzi. Dissolving Views. Microscope, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

## HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is

NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3d. Painted by Mr P. Phillips, Mr Haghe, and Mr Knell, from Lieutenant-General Leard's own and other original drawings. The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. "It is not a mere diorama, but a vast historical picture of India—a triumph of art, taste, and genius."—Colonial Magazine. "The most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—Morning Herald.

## THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN

to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; including the Hippopotamus (presented by His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffe, young Leucory, young Elands, Bontobeks, Camels, Zebras, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Otters, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Mr Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

## ARTISTIC and USEFUL OCCUPATION FOR LADIES.

LESSONS are given in the elegant accomplishment, the RELIEVO-LEATHER-WORK, by the Artist who executed the Bracket Engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 24, and whose address may be had at Mr. JOHN MOORE'S, the publisher, West-street, St. Martin's-lane, where specimens of this useful art are on sale, and at Ackermann's 96, Strand, equalling in appearance elaborately carved wood.

Now ready, THE GRAND PANORAMA of the INTERIOR of the GREAT EXHIBITION, measuring 43 feet in length. The Drawings made by the most eminent Artists, from One Hundred and Fifty Photographic Pictures taken expressly by Messrs. Beard and Claudet. This Panorama, the largest ever published, is the most interesting and faithful Record of this Great Historical Event. Sold, mounted on cloth, tinted or coloured, in an elegant wrapper, by all Booksellers and News Agents.—Office, 198, Strand.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt-Faced, at 5s per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

## THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1853.—W

DAROGAN, Esq., has placed in the hands of a Committee of Twenty-five Gentlemen the sum of £20,000 for an Industrial Exhibition, to be held on the Premises of the Royal Dublin Society in 1853, and has nominated George Ross, Esq., to be Chairman; Major Painfield to be Deputy Chairman; and Mr C. P. Roney to be secretary of the said Committee.

"At a meeting of the Committee, held on Monday, the 5th of July, 1852, it was resolved that the opening of the Exhibition shall take place in the first week in May, 1853." The Committee invite Communications from Manufacturers, Exhibitors, and others. By Order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary. Offices, 3, Upper Merion-street, Dublin, July 6, 1852.

## THE NORTH WALES TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.—

The above FESTIVAL will be held at BAKGRO, JULY the 13th and 14th, when some of the principal Advocates of the Temperance Movement in England and Wales are expected to address the Meeting; also various Choirs from different parts of the Principality, who will form an Orchestra of about 2000 Vocalists, have voluntarily engaged themselves to be present and perform on the occasion. THE PUBLIC MEETINGS will commence at Half-past Five in the Evening the first day; and Half-past Nine in the forenoon, Half-past One in the afternoon, and Half-past Five in the Evening on the second day.

## LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY. ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty. On WEDNESDAY, 4th, and THURSDAY, 5th AUGUST, TWO GRAND FETES.

A TEMPERANCE BAZAAR, on a scale of magnificence surpassing anything hitherto offered to the public. The Bazaar Building will be erected under the direction of S. Geary, Esq., architect. The Military Band of H. R. H. Prince Albert's Regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the Shropshire Sax-Horn Band, and the Morley Family, will perform at intervals. A Grand Concert d'Ete, conducted by M. Julien. A magnificent Modelled Picture, representing a Daylight View of MOUNT ETNA, and the Caves of Vulcan and the Cyclops. The ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT maintains its excellence, and several valuable additions have lately been made. The Aerial Bridge, the Grounds have been re-modelled and extended, and the entire improved and renovated. At dusk, a Pyrotechnic Exhibition.

On THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, a Grand Gathering of the HANDS of HOPE will take place, who will sing at intervals "The Joyful Day," "Crystal Spring," and the National Anthem, and walk in procession round the Bazaar.

Doors open at 8 even o'clock in the Morning. Tickets, 1s, may be had at the Office of the London Temperance League, 357, Strand, and of the Secretaries of the various Temperance Societies.

## TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(available for a Month) are issued at the following stations:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£6 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	£6 10 0	£5 5 0
Worcester, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool	£5 10 0	£4 10 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	£5 10 0	£4 10 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	£5 10 0	£4 10 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	£4 10 0	£3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	£4 10 0	£3 10 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued. A Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow; for a journey from Dublin to Belfast; for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book," compiled solely for these tours. The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

## FAIR HEAD HARBOUR COMPANY.

This Harbour will be on the site of the proposed shortest telegraphic route between Great Britain and Ireland.

Provisionally registered; 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110. Capital £250,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid on allotment.

The Fair Head Mining Company, the property of which is adjacent to the Harbour, have agreed to set aside one fifth of their net annual profits towards the payment of the dividends, by means of which it is expected that the Shareholders in this Company will receive a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. Offices, No 28, Cornhill, London.

## THE Right Hon the Earl of Devon. | The Lord Kingsale | Lieutenant-Colonel Brandling.

THE Earl of Devon, Chairman. The Honorable Adolphus Graves, Gravesend House, Devonport.

The Lord Kingsale, Kinsale. John Allan, Esq. (Messrs Allan, Deffell and Co., Calcutta), Heathfield Lodge, Chesham, Bucks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brandling, 10, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Henry Portman, Esq., Delbury Hall, near London.

Captain Denny (Committee of the General Shipowners' Society) (Firm of Denny, Clarke, and Co) Great St Helen's.

Francis Charles Fitzroy, Esq., 9, Lyall-place, Belgrave-square.

With power to add to their number.

MESSRS. Spooner, Attwood, and Co, Gracechurch-street.

Messrs. Sparman, Paul, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand.

ACTING ENGINEER. J. B. Reoman, Esq., C. E., M Inst CE.

STANDING COUNSEL. P. F. O'Malley, Esq., Q. C., New-court, Temple.

SOLICITORS. Messrs Phillips and Sons, 11, Abchurch-lane.

Messrs. Eykyn, Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER  
OF THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
IS PUBLISHED  
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS;  
WITH TITLE-PAGE (NEW DESIGN) AND INDEXES TO VOL. XX.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.  
Aquatic Oracle.—Selby's Events to be Remembered.—The Achievements of Wellington.  
Past and Future of Hungary.—The Drama of a Life.—The Channel Islands.  
MUSIC.—Six Songs.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

THE week has been devoted to the elections. The nominations began on Tuesday, and several unopposed elections were immediately completed. Mr. Brotherton, an old and tried Reformer, once, as we remember to have heard him say, a factory boy, and always a zealous opponent of factory abuses, who has represented Salford ever since it was a borough, was the first person returned, at an early hour on Tuesday; others followed in quick succession. In Marylebone alone, of the metropolitan boroughs, there was no contest; and the two late members, Sir B. Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart, were before Tuesday evening re-invested with their old trusts. The City of London, where there was an unwilling contest forced on the Liberals by some of their own party, re-elected its former members; but as the fifth candidate was a Liberal, he divided the votes of that party with the other candidates, and placed Mr. Masterman, formerly at the foot, now at the head, of the poll. The Tower Hamlets has rejected Mr. George Thompson, and elected a Mr. Butler, a Free-trader, with Sir William Clay, for their representatives. Lambeth, in like manner, has rejected Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, after many years service, and has associated a Mr. Wilkinson with Mr. Williams. Greenwich, too, which is almost a metropolitan borough, has discarded Admiral Stewart, and chosen Mr. Peter Rolt, a great contractor, long connected with the borough. Amongst the most conspicuous and worst defeats of the Liberal party, we must place that of Liverpool, where Mr. Cardwell (a Peelite), and Mr. Ewart, (a Whig), were left far below Mr. Turner and Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Derby's supporters. The election was decided by religious feelings; and Lord John Russell's Durham letter, by stirring up much Protestant zeal, may be said to have defeated his two friends. Another victory of the Derbyites has been obtained at Bradford over Colonel Thompson, a veteran Free-trader. They have succeeded, too, at Devonport, against the Master of the Rolls, the only judge allowed to sit in Parliament—an anomaly the electors of Plymouth have refused to carry out.

Of the victories over the Derbyites, one of the most important is the defeat of Mr. G. F. Young at Scarborough. They have also sustained defeats at Halifax, York, South Shields, and the borough of Berwick. As yet, however, though the bulk of the borough elections are over, it is too early to say which party has gained or lost. We are pleased to record that hitherto the elections have all passed off with good humour, and are likely to come to an end with no other effect than that of showing what is at present the opinions of the constituencies. We always remember on such occasions that Mr. Cobbett, one of the most influential political writers of his day, was for a long period without a vote; and we conclude, though the opinion of the constituencies be of great importance, the opinion of the rest of the community is not without considerable weight. The course of the national policy then, even for the next few years, will not be entirely determined by the votes of the constituencies. Public opinion, including the opinion of the non-represented, will be the real guiding power; and watching that closely, we are better able to form an opinion of it than of the opinions of the Parliament. It will never ratify, whatever the constituencies and the Parliament may vote, a return to Protection.

THE quarterly revenue tables for Great Britain, published as usual on the 6th, came appropriately to spread additional knowledge amongst the electors of the effects of our commercial policy. Last year there was a reduction in the timber and coffee duties, and a further reduction in the sugar duties, the whole of which are included in the returns of this year; yet is the revenue of the Customs increased by £296,702 for the year, and by £183,946 for the quarter. The last is the more pleasing, because it shows better than the other how rapidly the revenue is increasing after reductions of taxation. The increase arises from an increased consumption of coffee, sugar, tea, timber, tobacco, &c., all articles principally consumed by the bulk of the people.

In the Excise and Stamps for the year, in consequence of changes made last year in those branches of revenue, there is a decrease; but in the quarter, in both, there is an increase. Under the head of taxes, in consequence of the abolition of the window duties last year, and the substitution in part for them of a less onerous House-tax, which has not yet been collected, there is a considerable falling off in the year, £1,172,979; in the quarter, £541,524. In the Property-tax, which, in consequence of the fall of prices, is more than was expected, there is an increase, £10,485 on the year; and £80,110 on the quarter. The Post Office shows an increase of £150,000 in the year, and a decrease of £10,000 in the quarter. The other items are unimportant, as not being indications of the public welfare. The total income for the year ending July 5th, 1851, was £50,204,011; and for 1852, £49,736,488, being a decrease on the year of £467,523, or not half the amount of the difference between the surrendered window duties and the imposed House-tax. We congratulate our readers on the unmistakable signs of continued prosperity which these returns supply. Their evidence is corroborated by the fact, that in the first four months of the present year, the last date of the Board of Trade tables, there had been consumed, in comparison with the consumption of 1851, the following quantities:—

Consumption in four months.		1851.	1852.
Cocoa	.. .. .	1,082,672 lbs.	1,264,095 lbs.
Coffee	.. .. .	10,591,727 lbs.	11,412,461 lbs.
Sugar (unrefined)	.. .. .	1,900,760 cwts.	2,174,354 cwts.
Tea	.. .. .	17,479,438 lbs.	18,587,805 lbs.
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	.. .. .	9,074,186 lbs.	9,072,534 lbs.
Timber (of different kinds)	.. .. .	245,952 loads.	359,102 loads.

SUBURBAN ARTIZAN SCHOOLS.—A *soirée*, to celebrate the second anniversary of these schools in Camden-town, under the presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in 1850, took place, by the kind permission of the Council, in University College, on Tuesday evening, the library and most interesting Flaxman gallery being thrown open to the members and their friends. Several specimens of the drawings and other works of the pupils were exhibited, and reflected great credit, not only upon themselves, but their teachers.

THE NEW LINE OF AFRICAN MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.—The first of the squadron for carrying the African mail, under Mr. Macgregor Laird's contract with the Government was launched, on Saturday last, from the building-yard of Mr. John Laird, Birkenhead. Her dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 155 feet; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet six inches. She is 400 tons burthen, and is to be fitted with the screw-propeller, driven by two engines of 25 horse-power each, from the manufactory of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., similar to those on board the *Weaver*, which have proved effective. She is named the *Forerunner*; the other three vessels comprising the squadron, being *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

The last meeting of the Royal Society of British Architects took place on Monday night at their rooms, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, to further discuss the question of the most appropriate decoration for St. Paul's Cathedral; Mr. Mocatta in the chair.

Mr. Penrose having been called upon to re-open the discussion, commenced his observations by saying that he believed it was the intention of Sir Christopher Wren to have very highly decorated this cathedral, but for the troublesome times in which he lived. During the last thirty years large sums of money had been expended in decorating the other cathedrals throughout the country, whilst nothing had been done for the decoration of St. Paul's. In almost every other part of Europe the greatest attention was paid to this subject. Sir James Thornhill had painted the dome of the cathedral in the year 1730 for £2 the square yard, and in 1774 Sir Joshua Reynolds and the academicians, struck with the naked appearance of St. Paul's, had offered to continue the decorations gratuitously, but their offer was declined. Mr. Penrose then proceeded to point out upon a plan of a section of the choir the nature of the decorations he considered desirable. Having restored the cupola, the paintings in which were in *chiaro-oscuro*, with very little colour, though there was a large amount of gilding, he thought that upon the surface all polychromatic colours would be out of place, and that, in fact, no such colours should appear, excepting in the windows, which ought to be very highly painted. If many colours were used on the walls, pure glass should be adopted—but the grand effect would be produced by the use only of natural colours on the walls, and the introduction of painted windows. In the choir there were three cupolas, before they came to the grand cupola, and these he thought ought to be decorated as much as possible in the manner of Sir John Thornhill with the grand cupola. The raised spandrels present a very good opportunity for decoration by figures or small groups, but these, too, he thought, ought to be executed in *chiaro-oscuro*. The rim of the cupolas might also be ornamented like the band of the arch, with painted coffers. With regard to the panels, he thought that they might very properly be ornamented with porphyry, or marbles, or painted like the pilasters in the choir, to represent lapis-lazuli, with great effect.

Mr. Cockerell quite agreed with Mr. Penrose as to what ought to be the general decorations of St. Paul's. He believed that they, as a nation, had been so conceited with the glory of Sir Christopher Wren, they had considered it unnecessary to decorate his works; but he trusted that the time had come when they would see the necessity of making their cathedral a worthy temple of God.

Mr. Jennings objected to stained glass, and thought they ought to be careful in their decorations, not to do anything which would have the effect of apparently diminishing the size of the building. He thought the organ screen ought to be removed, and the organ brought nearer the dome.

Archdeacon Hale believed that until the dome was restored, it would be impossible accurately to judge of what the other decorations of the Cathedral ought to be. As regarded the introduction of painted glass into the windows, he thought that, until they could discover the pigment used by the ancients, and the painting on glass was in more competent hands than at present, it ought not to be introduced into buildings of this description. He was glad that the proposition of Sir Joshua Reynolds and his friends had not been accepted, their idea, he believed, being to have further carried out an illustration of the Acts of St. Paul, of which he (Archdeacon Hale) thought there were already sufficient in the cathedral. He would have at the entrance of the Cathedral a representation of the beginning of the world: the transept should be decorated with representations of a more advanced period, and the nave with pictures taken from the New Testament. He did not often agree with Cardinal Wiseman, but there was a passage in one of his earlier writings in which he sneered at the heathenish statues in St. Paul's, which ought to be written in letters of gold, and ever kept in view. He proposed that the decorations should be extended over a period of eighteen or twenty years, so that they might see the effect of what they were doing. He had asked for £20,000, which would produce £600 per annum. The first £600 he thought would build the scaffolding, the second might be given in prizes for cartoons, and he had no doubt that for the next £600 they could find plenty of artists who would undertake the first painting; and they could thus go on gradually, observing the effect of what had been completed.

After considerable conversation, in which different opinions were expressed, the chairman announced that their meetings for the season had terminated.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERENCE.—The following appointments and preferences have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. G. Gibbs, A.M., to Ballymore, county Antrim, Ireland; the Rev. W. Brandon to Killecommon, Wexford, value £165. *Vicarage*: The Rev. G. L. Foxton to Kempsey, Worcestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. W. Field, M.A., F.S.A., Hessele, Hull, from his friends, on his retirement from the curacy of that place; the Rev. W. Hayes, Terlin V., by Dr. Brindley, his family, and school, July 1; the Rev. B. M. Huntington, by the children of Warring-on Blue-Coat School, on the 25th of June; the Rev. E. L. Marrett, of Holy Trinity district, Sockton-on-Tees, Durham, by some of his parishioners; the Rev. J. L. Morris, Ockham, by the inhabitants of that parish, on his promotion, on the 12th of June; to the American Bishops, by the members of the University of Oxford, on the 23d of June; the Rev. Mr. Oakden, from the Sunday-school teachers and congregation.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOPS SELWYN AND TYRRELL.—The marvellous escape from murder of the Bishops of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) and of Newcastle (Dr. Tyrrell) was mentioned at the recent meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It appears that the two prelates were on a visit to one of the Polynesian islands, when they were set upon by the natives, and, becoming separated, were in the greatest possible danger. They and their crews were surrounded by the natives, who were full of ferocity, and who were eventually subdued by moral resolution rather than by physical strength. The Bishop of Newcastle had stated that he had never experienced during the course of his life two hours of such extreme mental agony.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—On the 30th ult. an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent (c. 52) to enable colonial and other bishops to perform certain episcopal functions under commission from bishops of England and Ireland. A colonial bishop is not to have jurisdiction in the United Kingdom.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—It appears that the report of a committee which lately appeared in the newspapers, was not communicated by authority, and that it has not yet been taken into consideration by the senate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received the Queen's writ for summoning the forthcoming convocation of the Clergy, and his Grace has in accordance issued his mandate to the Bishop of London, who will forthwith sum on the Deans and Archdeacons personally to attend, and the whole of the benefited clergy of the diocese to choose their proctors to represent them in the ensuing Convocation.

THE WEATHER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Perhaps some few particulars, in connexion with the great change in the weather, which has taken place during the last week, from a period of unusual cold to one of unusual hot weather, may interest your readers, and I therefore beg to send the following account:—

For some time previous to July 2, the weather was cold, the temperature being day by day below the average value for those days, at times to large amounts, this circumstance, together with an almost daily fall of rain—the fall in June amounting to 4½ inches in depth—caused the weather to be very unreasonable.

On July 3 there was a considerable increase of temperature, its mean value for the day was 65°, being about 3° above the average for the season. On July 4 there was a still further increase, the temperature of the air ranging from 57° to 84°, and the average for the whole day was 68°. The reading of a thermometer with its bulb placed in the full rays of the sun was 102°.

On Monday, the 5th, the reading of the thermometer reached the very high value of 80½°, a point higher than any since July 5, 1846. The lowest reading during the day was 58°, and the average temperature for the day was 76°, a higher mean value than on any day since July 5, 1846, exceeding that on July 5, 1846, by more than 1 degree. A mean daily reading of 76° has only been reached 7 times in 38 years; viz. in 1818, on June 13, and July 24; in 1825, on July 18 and 19; in 1830, on July 30; in 1834, on July 17; and in 1836, on July 5; the reading of the thermometer in the sun on this day was as high as 116° for many hours.

On July 6 the temperature of the air ranged from 61° to 89°, and its mean was for the day was 73½°. The reading of the thermometer in the sun was 110°; and on July 8 the temperature of the air ranged from 51° to 85°, and in the sun to 110°. During the period from July 1 to July 8 the temperature of the air has ranged from 49° to 90½° and the average for the day has varied from 59° to 76°.

13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham.

I am, &c. &c.,  
JAMES GLAISHER.

At the Aylesbury sessions, last week, two youths were charged with stealing money from a till. Mr. Prndergast, jun., appeared for one of them, and the other defended himself. After all the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, Mr. Prndergast made a very elaborate defence for his client and then the other prisoner was told by Lord Carrington, the chairman, he might say anything he liked in his defence. The prisoner then replied "he had better not say anything after the able speech his learned friend had made."

A company has been formed in Liverpool for establishing a line of screw steamers between Liverpool and the western coast of Africa. A Royal charter has been obtained, and the title is "The Liverpool and African Screw Steamship Company." The ships will call at Teneriffe, Goree, Gambia, Sierra Leon, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Legos, Whydah, Badagry, Bonny, Old Calabar, Cameroons, and Fernando Po. The object of this company is to carry passengers and cargo to and from Africa, sailing monthly each way. The contemplated rates of freight are £3 per ton out and £5 per ton home.

On the 17th ult. the French brig *Pauline*, of Granville, whilst on her voyage from Porto Rico, bound to Havre, sugar laden, struck against a whale which was sleeping on the surface of the water in the Western Ocean, and sank. Ten of the crew, the master, and a passenger (M. Bondinier) were saved after being three days in their boat, by the Jersey brig *Cruiser*, Nacqueville master, from Santiago de Cuba to Cowes, with coffee. The brig arrived at Cowes a few days ago.

THE REVENUE.

The returns of the Revenue for the quarter and the year ending the 5th inst. have been published, from which it appears that on the quarter as compared with the quarter ending July 5, 1851, there has been an increase of income, amounting to £144,681; while upon the year, as compared with the year ending July 5, 1851, there has been a decrease amounting to £467,523.

The details of increase and decrease for the quarter, will be seen in the following items:—

INCREASE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 5, 1852, AS COMPARED WITH THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 5, 1851.

Customs	.. .. .	£183,946
Excise	.. .. .	23,706
Stamps	.. .. .	101,334
Property Tax	.. .. .	80,110
Crown Lands	.. .. .	30,000
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	110,948

Total Ordinary Revenue	.. .. .	£530,044
Imprest and other Moneys	.. .. .	72,918
Repayment of Advances	.. .. .	93,243

£696,205

DECREASE.

Taxes	.. .. .	£541,524
Post-office	.. .. .	10,000

551,524

Nett Increase on the Quarter .. .. . £144,681

In the return for the year the chief item of DECREASE appears under the head of taxes, and amounts to no less than £1,172,979! but to set against this there is an increase under the heads of Customs, Property tax, the post-office, the crown lands, and "miscellaneous." The first of these items of increase furnishes additional proof of the soundness of the policy of removing shackles from commerce. In the last return there was an increase of £97,266 in the return from Customs; in the present case we find that increase rising to £296,702. In the Excise there is a decrease on the year of £13,205, but on the quarter, as shown above, there is an increase of £23,706. In stamps the improvement during the last three months is very manifest. When the Stamp Laws were reformed, and the duties reduced, the first result was of course a falling off in the revenue derived from that source. In the year ending the 5th of April last the falling off from stamps was no less than £203,998; and on the quarter ending the same day the decrease was £32,023. The last three months have given time for the wise change in the law to have its beneficial operation, and we accordingly find that the decrease on the year ending July 5 is only £37,389; whilst there has arisen on the quarter, as exhibited in the table above, an increase from stamps of no less than £101,334. It will be seen, therefore, that those items which illustrate the working of Free Trade tell all in favour of that system, and show that by the wise reduction of many imposts revenue may be improved, whilst industry is left more free to operate for individual and national benefit.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Since Saturday last her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the members of the Court have been enjoying the quietude of Osborne.

On Sunday morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the house. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting and the domestic household were also present.

The Royal party did not leave the grounds on Sunday or Monday.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, drove out. The Hon. Flora Macdonald and Lieut.-Colonel Seymour were in attendance.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, and succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, for Richmond, to pay a visit to the Countess de Neilly and the French Royal Family. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Frogmore, near Windsor. The Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walley had a musical reception on Saturday evening, at the residence of the Emba in Grosvenor-square.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Abbot Lauren entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Saturday last, at the residence the Legation, in Piccadilly.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., the Duke and Duchess of Somerset had a grand banquet at their mansion in Park-lane. His Highness Said Pasha, accompanied by his Excellency the Turkish Minister, paid a visit to the Duke of Somerset on Saturday last, at his Grace's mansion, in Park-lane. His Highness had a long conference with the noble Duke, and, we understand, expressed his great regret that his early departure from England would prevent the possibility of repeating his visit. On Tuesday evening their Graces had a grand banquet and musical soirée.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Kemp Town, Brighton, from Chatsworth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening last, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and a distinguished circle of the nobility. The Marchioness subsequently had an evening party.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey had a grand banquet and evening party on Monday last, at their mansion in Grosvenor square.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left their residence in St. James's-square, on Tuesday last, for St. Leonard's, near Windsor.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands.

Lady Georgiana Fane had a dinner and evening party on Monday last, at her mansion in Upper Grosvenor-street.

Lady W. Warneford has left town for Warneford, Wilts.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that a marriage will shortly take place between Lord Carbery, of Liston Hall, Northamptonshire, and Castle Freke, county Cork, and the lovely and accomplished Miss Shuldham, only daughter of Major-General Shuldham.

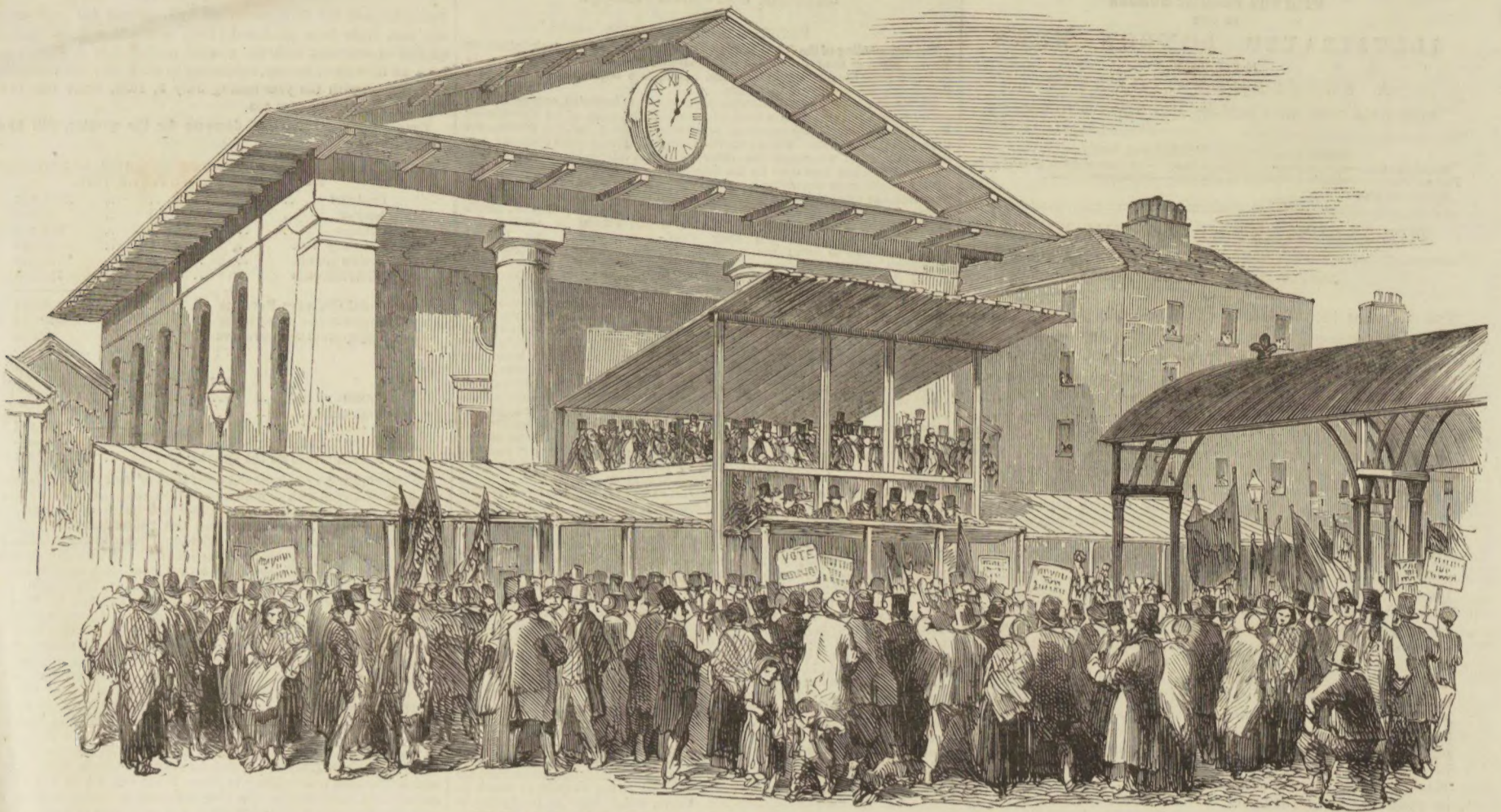
EMIGRATION.—The twelfth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, presented to Parliament, has been printed. It appears that the total emigration from the United Kingdom in the twenty years ending with 1851 has amounted to 2,640,848; but of this emigration more than one-half has taken place in the last five years. During the fifteen years, ending with 1846, the whole emigration amounted to 1,218,176, or an average of 81,241 persons a year; the largest number who emigrated in any one year having been 129,851 in 1846. In the five years from 1847 to 1851 inclusive, the emigration amounted to 1,422,672 persons, or an average of 284,534 persons a year, considerably more than double the emigration of 1846. The number who emigrated in each of the latter years were—in 1847, 258,270; in 1848, 248,089; in 1849, 299,498; in 1850, 280,849; and in 1851, 335,966. Although, therefore, the progress has not been uniform, the general result shows an immense increase, the emigration in 1851 having exceeded the largest emigration of any preceding year by 36,468, or 12.17 per cent, and the average of four years by 64,290, or 23.66 per cent.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A calamitous fire occurred last week at the extensive saw factory of Messrs. Wattman and Co., at Low Bentham, in Westmoreland, involving the complete destruction of those valuable works, and the loss of one of the female servant's lives. Several of the workmen were much injured by the fire.

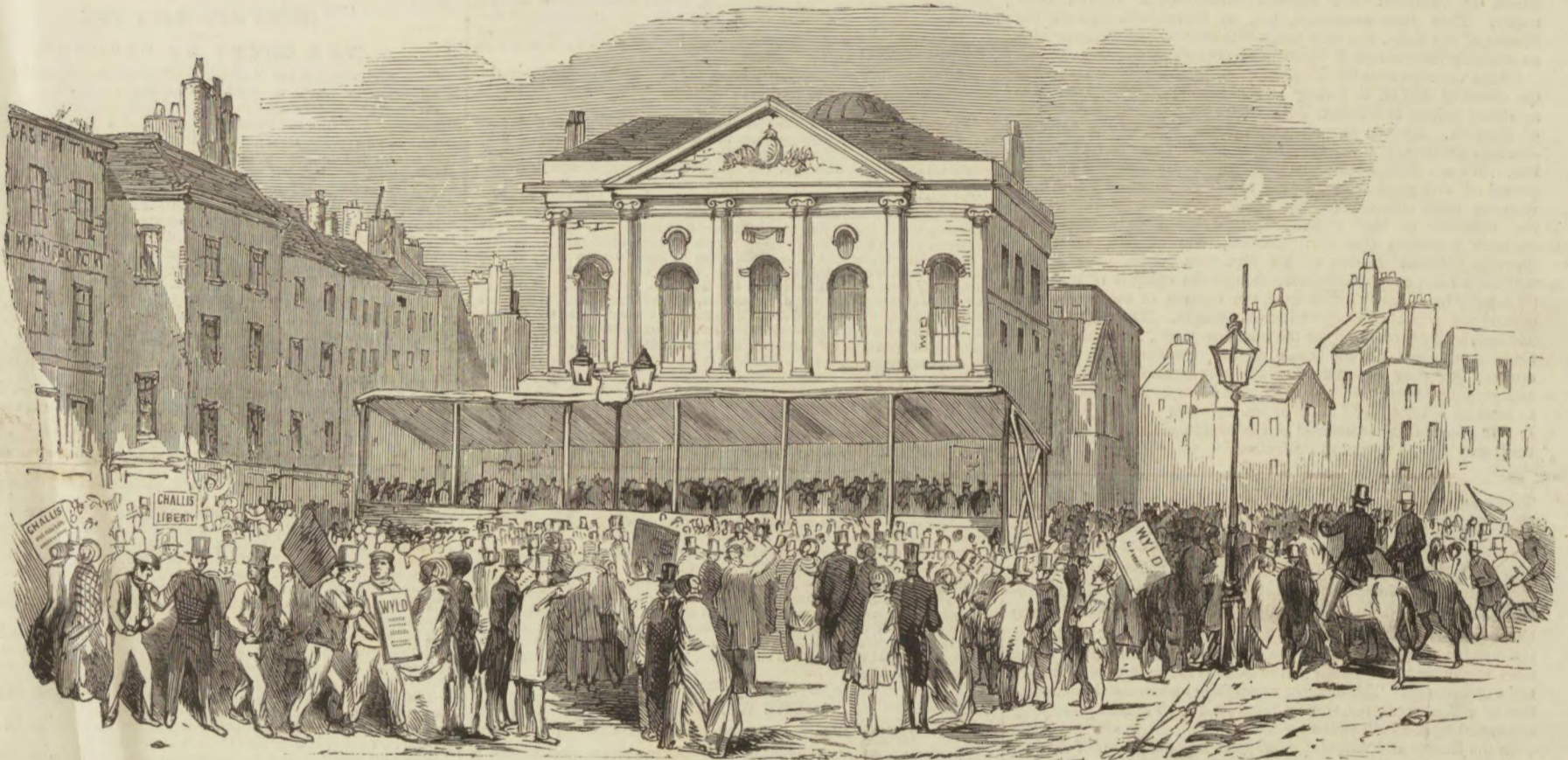
Sloane, the special pleader, who, with his wife, was convicted in February, 1851, at the Central Criminal Court, of cruelty to Jane Wilford, his servant, died on Tuesday morning after a lengthened illness. The sinking condition of the unhappy man had been observed for some time past, and though the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, the attention of some humane persons was drawn to the case. A medical examination took place, and certificates having been given by the proper medical officers showing that any further imprisonment would be fatal to his existence, a free pardon was obtained about a week since through the Home Secretary, and Mr. Sloane was removed to private lodgings in Goswell-street-road, where he expired from the effects of illness arising from mental anxiety and confinement. The latter few months of his existence have been made as comfortable as the prison regulations would allow.

The reports of the committee appointed to inquire into the naval, ordnance, and commissariat establishments and expenditure in the colonies have been printed, with the Treasury minutes and the correspondence relating thereto. In their final report, dated the 12th of April last, the committee recapitulate the result of their investigations into the civil establishments of the above services abroad, recommending several arrangements, by which a large public saving will be effected, in consolidating analogous duties, and changing the allowances made for forage, &c.

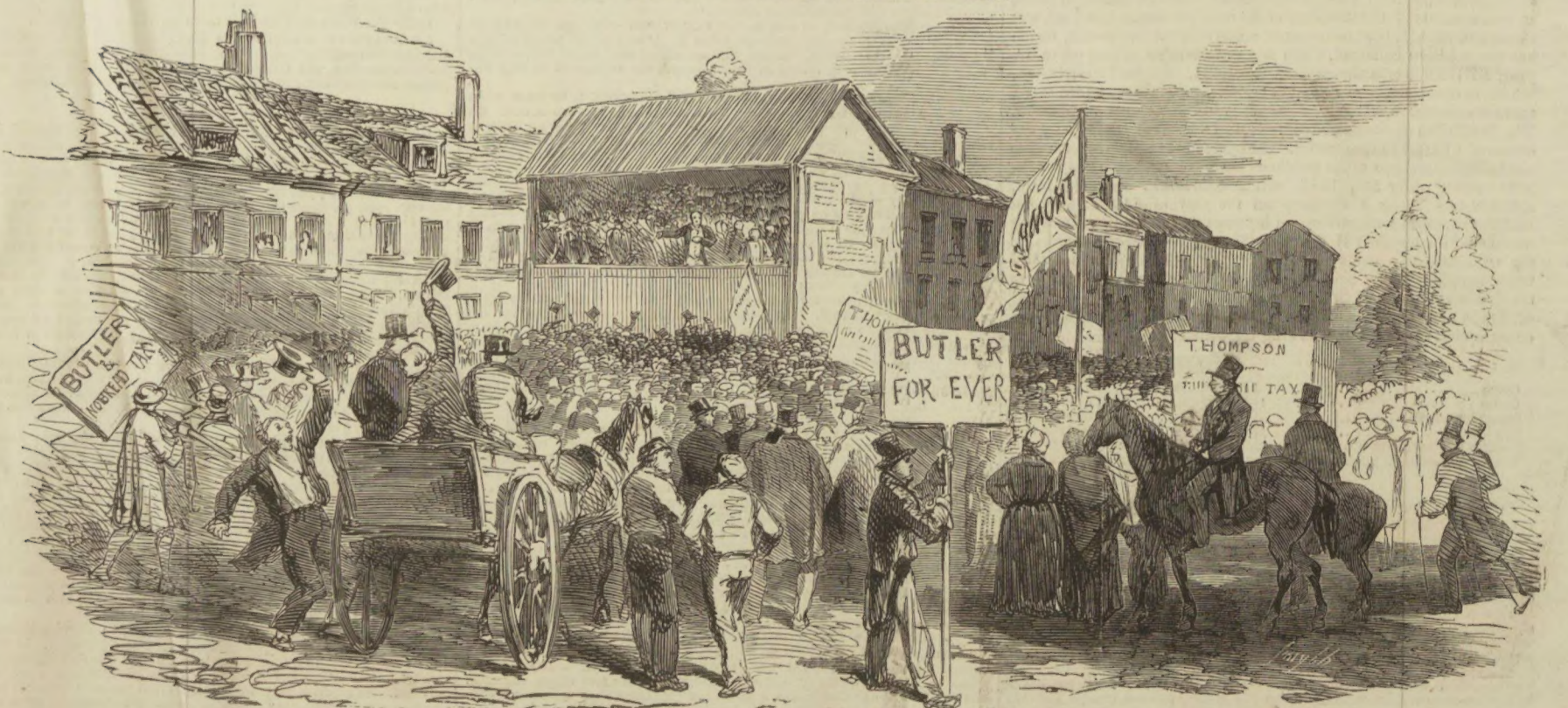
## THE GENERAL ELECTION.



WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS IN COVENT-GARDEN.—(SEE PAGE 26.)



FINSBURY ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT CLERKENWELL-GREEN.



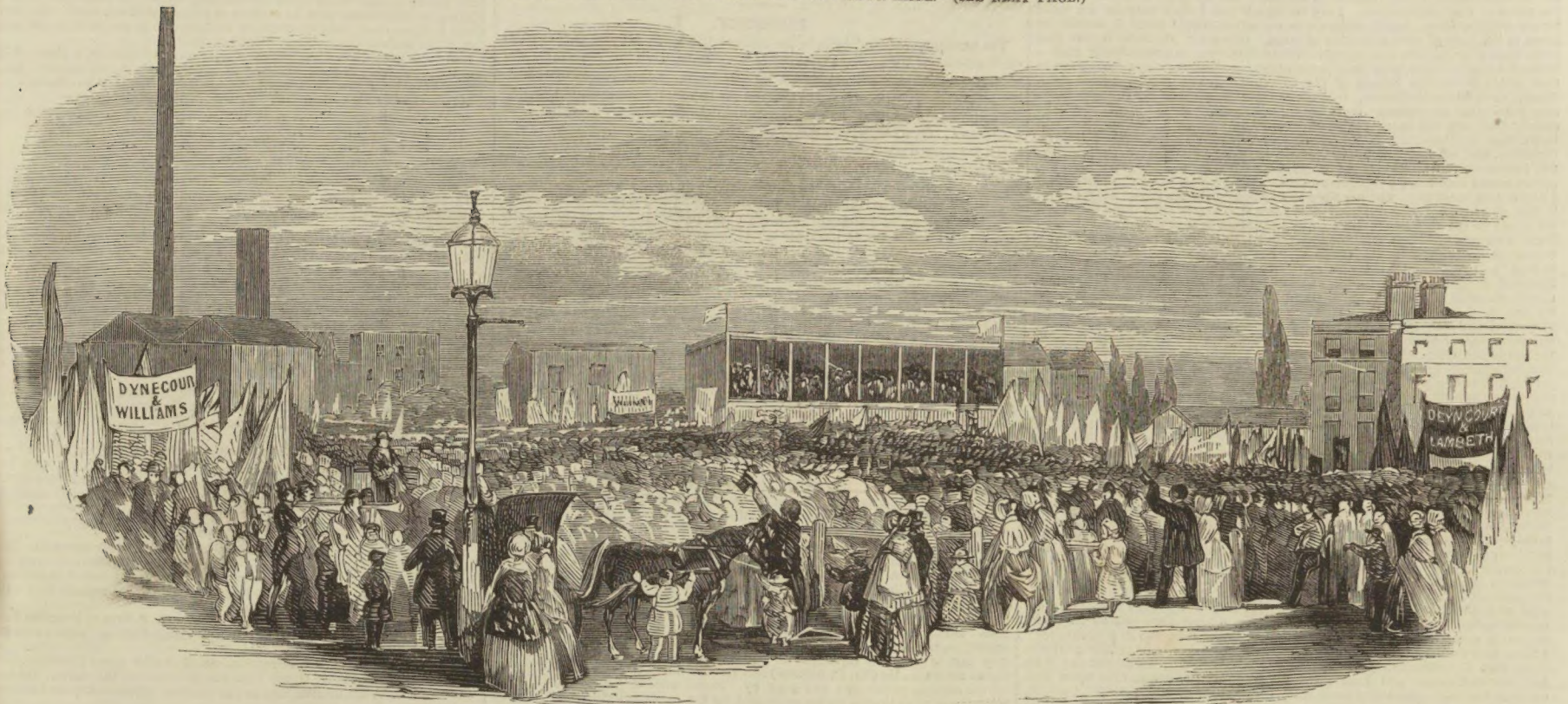
TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT STEPNEY-GREEN.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.



SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT THE TOWN-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



LAMBETH ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS ON KENNINGTON-COMMON.



GREENWICH ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS.

## THE ELECTIONS.

The election of members to serve in the New Parliament which is to decide finally the question whether Free Trade is to be accepted as the national commercial policy of the Empire or not, is proceeding with unwonted vigour and despatch after the dissolution; and although it would be premature to augur the character of the full result of this appeal to the constituencies of the United Kingdom from the elections which have already taken place, we may, nevertheless, point to the fact that these latter show a majority so far against the Government of the Earl of Derby.

The metropolitan elections have all been disposed of this week.

## CITY OF LONDON.

On Tuesday the nomination of the candidates for the representation of the City of London took place in the Guildhall.

The hustings were erected at the eastern end of the hall, as usual, strong barriers being raised at intervals in the space in front of them for the purpose of arresting the pressure of the crowd. One of the galleries was exclusively occupied by ladies, and another almost entirely by foreigners, amongst whom were the Duke de Nemours, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke d'Aumale, who, as the nomination proceeded, watched with interest and manifest amusement the boisterous behaviour of an English election assembly. Father Gavazzi was also present, and had a place in the same gallery. In another gallery were seated Lady John Russell and other ladies, friends and relatives of the candidates.

The candidates were Lord John Russell, Mr. Masterman, Baron Rothschild, Sir James Duke, Bart., and Mr. Wigram Crawford.

The sheriff, accompanied by the several candidates and their friends, arrived on the hustings at ten o'clock; and the writ for the election, and the Bribery Act, having been read by Mr. Harker, the City clerk,

Mr. Sheriff Cottrell opened the proceedings by reminding the meeting of the great and important duty which they were then assembled to perform.

Lord John Russell was proposed by Mr. T. Mankey, and seconded by Mr. J. Dillon. Baron Rothschild was proposed by Mr. H. J. Prescott, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Wire. Mr. Masterman was proposed by Mr. R. Ellis, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Heath. Sir James Duke was proposed by Mr. Martineau, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Lawrence. Mr. Crawford was proposed by Mr. W. J. Hall, and seconded by Mr. Bateman.

The various candidates then addressed the assembly in succession.

Lord John Russell on coming forward was received with cheers mingled with some manifestations of opposition. The noble Lord based his claim to the renewal of the confidence of the electors upon his past political history, which was known to them all, and which showed him a friend to civil and religious liberty, in proof of which he referred to his having proposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which injuriously affected the Protestants and dissenters, and other measures of a similar character. Referring to the exclusion of Jews from Parliament, the noble Lord observed that he had done his best to remove that disability, but let him tell them that that was a question which did not depend on him, or any one advocate of that cause—it depended on the people of England to settle that question. (Loud cheers.) And he felt assured that, if the people of England sent a large majority to the House of Commons to remove all religious disabilities, there would be found no obstacle to the consummation of their wishes. The noble Lord then proceeded to observe—“With respect to Free Trade I need say but very little. There is not one of the present candidates to represent you who is not favourable to Free Trade. But, more than this. Throughout the country the Protectionists are ready to give up that battle, and like the garrison of a besieged place they are only about to muster their forces for the purpose of laying down their arms. (Cheers.) I know that it is proposed to make some sort of capitulation before those arms are piled, but we must look narrowly at the terms of that capitulation. I say for myself that I shall vote for no relief for a particular class; but if the revenue can afford relief I think it should be given to the body of the community at large. (Cheers.) My belief is that that great class of our fellow-countrymen—a most deserving and respectable class—who are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, can find their best advantage in that which is for the benefit of the community; and this is not a mere theory or a mere sentiment, because we all know that the agriculturists are employed in raising food, and the more people there are who can eat food, and the more money they have to buy food, the better it will be for those who produce food. (Loud and protracted cheering.) I believe, therefore, that no one will come forward in the new Parliament to say that the people are suffering from the cheapness of bread, and that they have got a plan to add something to the price of the loaf. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I doubt very much even whether they will propose to make sugar dearer; but if they do propose it I do not think that those who like to have sugar with their tea would be apt to support and countenance them in that measure. (Cheers.) Then I come to the other question to which I have alluded—namely, the question of reform in Parliament. (Cries of “Reform the Corporation of London as well.”) I now repeat the opinion which I have already declared in the House of Commons, that there ought to be an extension of the suffrage. (Loud cheers.) I believe, likewise, that, proposing the Reform Bill as we did in a great emergency, there are defects which require to be remedied in that act—(Loud cheers)—and I for my part shall be ready to consider any proposition for that purpose with the view to give the people a more complete representation. (Cheers.) The son of the present Prime Minister has stated that the proposal I made to Parliament when in office was intended to subvert the principle of the Reform Act which had introduced. Gentlemen, I utterly deny that statement. It was intended to carry that act more completely into effect, and to give additional vigour to the principles of that act. (Cheers.) And now, with respect to all the charges that have been made against me of having committed various errors in my political life. I might, perhaps, if I were to detain you, say something in answer to those critics; but I much rather prefer to say, that no doubt, in the course of a long political life, and with an infirm and a fallible understanding, I have committed many errors, and I throw myself on your indulgence. (Vehement cheering.) If elected to the new Parliament, my object will be to remove remaining religious disabilities, and to take care that the oath which members of Parliament are obliged to take shall be one and simple—the same for persons of all religious faiths, and that religious faith shall no longer be any disqualification—(Renewed cheers)—that as there should be no longer an oath kept up for the purpose of excluding the Jew, so neither should an oath remain which in many of its parts insults and injures the Roman Catholic. I am for men of all religions having equal right to a seat in Parliament. And now, with respect to Free Trade. I have only to say that I think the commercial policy which has now for ten years been taking place—which has given to you a reduction of £12,000,000 of taxation, with little loss to the revenue—I think that that system which has enabled the people to have greater comforts than they enjoyed during the system of Protection, must be carried out to its full accomplishment and final settlement. I say, likewise, that when that question has been completely set at rest, I shall be for considering the question of a further extension of the suffrage. (“No popery!”) I hear a cry of “No popery!” My sentiments on that subject are clear; I never would countenance or allow any interference with the supremacy and independence of the Crown of these realms; but, at the same time, I never would punish any man for his religious belief; my votes and my conduct in Parliament are known to all the world, and I willingly abide your decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bennet asked the noble Lord whether he would support the use of the ballot at elections for members of Parliament?

Lord J. Russell: I have often given an opinion upon that subject in Parliament. I am in favour of publicity in all proceedings. I think our courts of law should be open, our discussions in Parliament should be open; and I think if you are to resort to secrecy in giving votes for members of Parliament, there would be an equally good argument for excluding publicity from those institutions which I have named. I am aware that many evils are brought on individuals by the free exercise of their franchise. I do not believe that those evils would be cured by secret voting, but there would be a secret inquisition into every man's vote, and that as he may be now punished for open voting, there would be means found to punish him also for his secret vote. (“Oh, oh!” and “Hear, hear.”)

Mr. Bennet wished further to ask the noble Lord if he would extend the franchise and shorten the duration of Parliaments?

Lord J. Russell: With regard to these two questions I must ask your indulgence for a moment. With respect to any measure that I may bring forward in Parliament, I have to consider first what is best for the country, and next, what other men will support, and what I have a chance of carrying. If I am fit to represent you in Parliament, I am fit to be entrusted with a discretion there; and I would advise you rather to choose some man whom you can trust, and upon whose judgment and honesty you can rely, than to choose an automaton with the hope that you may be able to direct the wires. (Hear.)

Mr. Wigram Crawford, in the course of the observations which he addressed to the assembly, announced that he was not willingly a candidate.

The show of hands was then taken, when Mr. Sheriff Swift declared the show to be in favour of Mr. Masterman, Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Crawford.

A poll was accordingly demanded for Sir James Duke, and Wednesday was appointed for the purpose.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Thursday. The numbers were—

Mr. Masterman	6195
Lord John Russell	5537
Sir James Duke, Bart.	5270
Baron Lionel de Rothschild	4748
Mr. Crawford	3765

The four first candidates were then declared duly elected.

They all then severally addressed the electors, returning thanks for the honour conferred on them.

## WESTMINSTER.

In this city there was a contest for the representation. The candidates were one of the late members, Sir De Lacy Evans (Liberal), Lord Maidstone (Ministerialist), Mr. Coningham (Liberal), and Sir J. Shelley (Liberal).

The nomination took place on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, on the hustings before St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in the presence of a very large and very turbulent, but good-humoured assembly, of which the large majority consisted apparently of non-electors. The ceremony excited much curiosity, if one were to judge from the number of ladies who braved the fierce heat of sunshine in conspicuous positions on the roof of the market, and from the several distinguished foreigners who were present in places equally exposed to the heat.

Popular rumour assigned to many of those ladies a very active part in canvassing for Lord Maidstone, just as Lady Holland and the fair Whigs of old used their persuasive powers in favour of Mr. Fox. Among the foreigners present were the American Minister and Colonel Laurence, Mr. Massurus, the Turkish Ambassador, Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Angustenburg, &c., who must have acquired very strange notions of the working of our boasted representative institutions if their sole knowledge of them was derived from these proceedings.

So early as eleven o'clock the crowd before the hustings was considerable; but, as the hour of nomination approached, it was increased till the space between Henrietta-street and King-street was occupied by a dense mass fifty or sixty deep, which swayed to and fro, all sweltering in the sun, and shouting with the most surprising vigour from that time till the close of the proceedings. The front of the hustings was covered with placards, asking the electors to vote for “Lord Maidstone” (with whose name was coupled, curiously enough, and certainly very enticingly under the circumstances, “Cheap tea, beer, and tobacco!”); or to vote for “Coningham, the independent candidate;” or for “Evans and Shelley, the friends of reform.”

Just before twelve o'clock Sir D. L. Evans made his bow from the hustings, and was saluted by an outburst of groaning, hissing, and yelling, which was renewed with unabated vigour whenever the General ventured to speak, or to place himself in any prominent way before the crowd. Sir John Shelley followed, and was well received in comparison, though he had not any great reason to be proud of his popularity. These two candidates and their friends took up their posts on the section of the hustings to the left of the High Bailiff's box. Lord Maidstone arrived speedily afterwards, with a great procession of vans covered with his name in blue letters, a very energetic band of music, and some still more energetic friends. His Lordship stationed himself in the compartment on the right hand of the High Bailiff's quarters, and was recognised by the crowd with abundance of groaning and facetious allusions to “poetry” and “the small loaf.” Lord Ranelagh, however, succeeded in raising something like a demonstration in his Lordship's favour by two strong appeals for “three cheers for Lord Maidstone.” Lastly came Mr. Coningham, in an open carriage, preceded and followed by flags and banners, with a “tail” of supporters in Hansoms, and a crashing band in the distance. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering and violent enthusiasm, which spent itself in rushing up behind and in crowding on the chariot seats and wheels, and impeding the progress of the horses, which were somewhat injudiciously driven in front of the hustings, through the panting multitude.

Mr. Smedley, the high bailiff, appeared in his place at twelve o'clock, and opened the proceedings by reading the writ and the act against bribery and corruption.

The various candidates, their movers and seconders, having then addressed, or rather endeavoured to address, the assembly, amidst the Babel of discordant sounds which emanated from the crowd in front, the show of hands was taken, which the high bailiff, amid much cheering, declared to be in favour of Mr. Coningham and Sir J. Shelley.

A poll was demanded for Sir D. L. Evans and Lord Maidstone.

On Wednesday (the day appointed for the purpose) the close of the poll was as follows:—

Shelley	4114
Evans	3758
Maidstone	3341
Coningham	1717

Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir J. Shelley are, therefore, the members for Westminster.

## MARYLEBONE.

In this metropolitan borough there was no opposition, and, consequently, the election was a merely formal proceeding. The late members, Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., were re-elected on Tuesday last.

## FINSBURY.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough took place on Wednesday. There was a large crowd, very noisy, but very good-humoured withal, assembled in front of the hustings on Clerkenwell green. Mr. Boykett, the returning officer, having gone through the usual preliminaries, the following candidates were proposed and seconded, viz.:—The late member, Mr. T. S. Duncombe; Mr. J. Wyld, and Mr. Alderman Challis—all Liberals.

Mr. Duncombe was enthusiastically received when he addressed the electors. He was there that day for the purpose of redeeming the pledge which he gave on the first occasion when they returned him to Parliament; namely, that so long as the borough of Finsbury was prepared to stand by him he should never desert the electors of Finsbury. (Cheers.) He was there, he said, to redeem that pledge; but before he went into any of the questions of the day he begged he might be allowed to say that he stood there unaided and unassisted by any other candidate. (Cheers.) He had formed no coalition whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) It was to the electors, and to the electors alone, that he looked for support. (Hear, hear.) He had been told that he had not been quite so complimentary on one or two occasions as he ought to have been towards his fellow-candidates. (Cries of “Question,” “Order,” “Turn him out,” and “It is the question.”) He was told that he had been unkind to one and unkind to the other. He could only say that, if he had, such never was his intention. (Bravo.) When two candidates appeared, as it were, to unsettle an old representative, they must forgive him if he told them that the old representative must look with a little suspicion and jealousy upon them, particularly when they entered the field before any vacancy occurred. (Cheers.) But this was all, he could declare—

How happy could I be with either  
Were I either fairer or warmer away,  
But while you thus tear me together,  
To neither a word will I say.

(Laughter and cheers.) The Queen had dissolved Parliament, so far as Finsbury was concerned, to send him to ask his constituents what they thought of Lord Derby as Prime Minister; and if they returned him again to Parliament it would be his duty in his place in Parliament to tell the House of Commons what the electors of Finsbury thought of the present Prime Minister—(Cheers)—what they thought not only of the man, but also of his measures. (Hear, hear.) They knew he had told the country that he wished to have the opinion of the country upon the question of taxing the food of the people—(Hear, hear)—and if there were a majority in his favour, or in favour of taxing the food of the people, he would set seriously to work and try to effect that diabolical purpose. But, whether Lord Derby had 50 or 100 of a majority, he (Mr. Duncombe) cared not. He, on his part, should dare Lord Derby to propose, and defy him to pass any measure for the taxation of the food of the people. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Duncombe) thought the electors would say the day for his making professions was gone by. (Loud cries of “Hear, hear.”) He stood there to be judged by his votes, and by the opinions he had expressed in his place in Parliament. They knew full well what he had done in furthering the cause of reform, whether connected with the Church or with the State. (Applause.) He was prepared to continue those exertions in favour of such reforms. He was what was commonly called anti-Maynooth. (Hear.) He always opposed the grant when it was annual, and opposed at every stage the proposal to make it permanent. He was prepared to oppose that endowment again, if it should come before Parliament, as well as all other religious endowments—(Cheers)—proposed to be effected by the State. He was also against what was called the militia, and therefore an anti-militarian. At the coming of the new year the compulsory parts of that measure would be put into execution, and the honest and the industrious mechanic would find himself drawn away from his home. If it should be proposed to repeal that measure, his vote should be given in favour of its repeal. (Hear, hear.) It was an ill-advised, unnecessary measure; it was calculated to create confusion at home and jealousy abroad. (Applause.) He had given the electors a little bit of fare as to what he was against; perhaps they would like to know what he was for. He was for justice to all at home, and against interference in the affairs of their neighbors abroad. (Hear, hear.) He said justice and equal rights to all at home, not forgetting justice to Ireland. If any one wished information on other points, he was ready to give it. He was ready to answer for any vote, opinion, or anything he had done since he had had the honour of their acquaintance. (Cheers.) He confessed that he wished this struggle had not been a contest of Liberal against Liberal. It would have been more creditable to their cause, and more satisfactory, he thought, to the constituency of Finsbury; but, as it was, he had, acting on the defensive, been obliged to unfurl the old blue and buff now waving on the breeze. (Applause.) Those colours had never been defeated yet—(A voice, “Nor sullied!”)—and they would not be defeated now. (Loud cheers.) He therefore claimed their confidence and asked for their support in vindication of those principles he ever had advocated, and in which, if a man knew himself, he should, be it soon or be it late, close his political career. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Wyld having also addressed the assembly,

Mr. Alderman Challis observed that, in presenting himself to the electors as a candidate to represent the borough of Finsbury in Parliament, he was desirous of answering an objection that in so doing he was dividing the Liberal interest.

When first requested to become a candidate, he declined on the ground that there was no vacancy. His friends assured him that the onerous nature of Mr. Wakley's official engagements and the failure of his health would most likely prevent his becoming a candidate at this election; they stated that on these grounds, at all events, if he did, he would not be returned. The requisition, signed by between 4000 and 5000 electors, appeared to remove any doubt on the subject. The course the election had taken seems to leave the vacant seat to be contested between him and Mr. Wyld. During the canvass some placards had been issued which had given pain to the gentlemen engaged in the contest. He begged to assure them the placards were printed without his knowledge and against his repeated desire that nothing might be done by any friend of his that should make a political contest the occasion of producing acrimony and bad feeling.

A show of hands was taken, and the returning officer declared that it was in favour of Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Alderman Challis. The show of hands in favour of Mr. Duncombe appeared universal.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Wyld, and the next day (Thursday) was appointed for the purpose, when at the close of the poll the numbers were as follows:—

Challis	7272
Duncombe	6559
Wyld	1924

Alderman Challis is therefore returned with Mr. T. Duncombe in the room of Mr. Wakley.

## SOUTHWARK.

The nomination of two burgesses to represent this borough in Parliament took place on Wednesday, in front of the Town-hall.

Mr. Pritchard, the High-Bailiff, presided.

The candidates were Sir W. Molesworth (the late member), Mr. Apsley Pellatt, and Mr. G. Scovell (all Liberals).

Sir W. Molesworth, on presenting himself, was greeted with unanimous plaudits. He said, he came before them to ask them to choose him to be one of their representatives. A similar request would be made by two very honourable and very estimable gentlemen. He was very sorry they could not return all three; but as by the constitution of the country they could only gratify the wishes of two of them, they could only decide between their conflicting claims by rejecting one. Now, he was happy to think that he had claims to submit which must be regarded as superior to those of his opponents. (Cheers.) Not only had a member duties to perform to his constituency, but he contended that constituents were also under obligations to their representatives if they did their duty. In order to persuade them that he deserved the reward of confidence at their hands, he would very briefly remind them what were the promises which, in 1843 and 1847, he had made, and it would be for them to determine whether he had carried out what he had professed. (Cheers.) He had spoken and voted in favour of all measures which had had for their object the freedom of trade and the removal of all restrictions upon commerce. (Cheers.) He had voted for the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and for the reduction and equalisation of the duties on sugar. He was in favour also of direct taxation, and he thought that there should be a gradual reduction of all those taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of the country. He had therefore supported the income-tax, and generally the financial policy of the late Government, which, in many respects, was identical with that of the late Sir R. Peel. (Cheers.) He had always advocated economy in every branch of the public service, and having been a member of the committee which had sat for a long time on that subject, he had endeavoured to give a practical effect to his opinions. National education he regarded as a matter of primary importance. (Cheers.) It formed one of the most sacred and solemn duties of society, and by properly discharging it, the State best consulted both the moral and material interests of its subjects. He had, therefore, supported grants for education, and for its extension to all religious sects equally. He had also supported the repeal of all taxes upon knowledge. (Cheers.) He adopted the broad principle that all men, to whatever sect or creed they might belong, were entitled to equal rights and privileges under the law, and in carrying out this principle he had both spoken and voted for the admission of Jews into Parliament. He was an advocate for the extension of the suffrage in boroughs to the extent proposed by Mr. Hume, and in counties to that proposed by Mr. Locke King. He was in favour of the ballot to protect the voter, and of the abolition of the property qualification, in order that his choice might be unfettered and unrestricted. (Applause.) To the foreign policy of the country he had devoted a considerable share of attention; and he had constantly and perseveringly advocated a complete reform in the system of colonial Government, in order to strengthen and render permanent the connexion between the colonies and the mother-country, and to reduce the expenditure on their account, which at this time amounted to about £4,000,000 per annum. (Loud cheers.) Permit him to tell them that the election of a representative in Parliament was at all times a grave and serious duty. At the present moment it was particularly a grave and serious one, because everywhere in Europe, except in this favoured country, free institutions had been suppressed, despotism was in the ascendant, and liberty dwelt among us alone. We were not justified, indeed, in forcing our institutions upon other countries; but it was our solemn and bounden duty, as natives of this free country, to set a good example to the rest of Europe, to show how excellent the institutions of this country were, how precious our liberty was, how it conduced to good government, and how it tended towards the steady progress of civilisation and the permanent benefit of mankind. (Loud cheers.) They should bear in mind that in giving their votes they were responsible for their choice to their fellow men, and that they formed no mean item, and were playing no subordinate part, in support of that constitution which had survived every political storm, and which justly continued to be the wonder and admiration of the surrounding nations. (Loud cheers.)

The other candidates having likewise addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, which was declared to be in favour of Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Apsley Pellatt. A poll was therefore demanded on behalf of Mr. Scovell.

At the close of the poll on Thursday the numbers stood thus:—

Molesworth	3916
Pellatt	3884
Scovell	2822

## LAMBETH.

In this borough there was a contest. The late members, the right hon. Tenison D'Eyncourt and Mr. W. Williams, was opposed by Mr. William Arthur Wilkinson.

The nomination took place at Kennington Common on Tuesday, and the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. W. Williams and Mr. W. A. Wilkinson. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. D'Eyncourt, and the voting was fixed for the following day (Wednesday).

Mr. Wilkinson, in his speech to the electors, disclaimed any intention to find fault with the conduct of their late representatives; on the contrary, he admitted having heretofore supported them. He merely came forward in obedience to the wishes of a large and respectable body of the constituency, who were greatly dissatisfied with the public conduct of one of their late members. He was the supporter of the principles of Free Trade and civil and religious liberty to the fullest extent.

On Wednesday the polling was carried on with great briskness from its first opening to its close at four o'clock p.m., when Mr. Wilkinson, the new candidate, and Mr. Williams, were returned at the head of the poll, Mr. D'Eyncourt, one of the former members, being rejected.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Thursday as follows:—

Wilkinson	4732
Williams	4022
D'Eyncourt	3829

## TOWER HAMLETS.

There was also a contest for the representation of this borough. The late members, Sir William Clay and Mr. George Thompson, were opposed by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. C. S. Butler, and Mr. Newton. The last-mentioned candidate is the person whose name was so prominently connected a few months back with the strike of the amalgamated engineers.

The nomination took place upon hustings erected at Stepney green on Tuesday. Mr. Ayrton, in his speech to the electors, declared himself to be a true Radical Reformer.

Mr. Butler amid great interruption, stated that he was a Reformer, and was opposed to the Maynooth Grant. He was in favour of the ballot. He was prepared to Reform the Church, and to pay the poor curates fairly and honestly for their work.

Mr. Newton declared himself to be the true friend of the working classes, and if returned he would not only support the interests of the electors, but also the interests of the 60,000 non-electors in the borough. He would advocate such measures as would give employment to the people, and would destroy “those huge monopolies of different kinds which now oppressed them.”

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Newton and Mr. George Thompson, whereupon a poll was demanded on behalf of the other three candidates, and the voting was fixed for the following day.

Accordingly, on Wednesday the polling commenced at eight o'clock a.m., and closed at four o'clock p.m. On Thursday the official declaration of the poll was made as follows:—

Sir W. Clay	7728
Mr. Butler	7718
Mr. Thompson	4568
Mr. Ayrton	2792
Mr. Newton	1095

Sir W. Clay, Bart., and Mr. C. Salisbury Butler were then declared the duly returned members of the borough. (Loud cheers.) Mr. George Thompson has thus lost his seat in Parliament.

## GREENWICH.

There was a contest in this borough. The late members, Admiral Stewart and Mr. Alderman Salomons were opposed by Mr. Montagu Chambers, the eminent Queen's Counsel; Mr. Peter Rolt, the Ministerial candidate; and Mr. Knight (Chartist). The nomination took place on Tuesday.

Mr. Alderman Salomons, in his speech to the electors, stated that if they returned him again as their representative he promised that he would go into the House of Commons and vote for the Speaker, and would do his utmost to sit and vote altogether as their member.

Admiral Stewart referred to his past conduct as their representative as a guarantee for the maintenance of the principles which as a Reformer and Free-trader he had always advocated.

Mr. M. Chambers reiterated the same opinions he had expressed, when he stood before them a short time ago as a candidate.

Mr. P. Rolt could scarcely procure a hearing. He was understood to declare his determination to support the Protestant institutions of the country.

Mr. Knight having addressed the electors on the five points of the Charter, declined to go to the poll.

The show of hands having been declared to be in favour of Mr. Rolt and Mr. Chambers, a poll was demanded on behalf of the opposing candidates, which was appointed to take place on the following day (Wednesday), when the election resulted in the defeat of the two ex-members, and the return of Mr. Peter Rolt (Ministerialist) and Mr. Montagu Chambers (Liberal), thus proving that the show of hands taken at the nomination on Tuesday was a correct index of the state of parties in the borough.

On Thursday the official declaration of the poll was made, viz.:—

Mr. Rolt	2415
Mr. Chambers	2360
Admiral Stewart	2026
Alderman Salomons	1102

Majority of Mr. Chambers over Admiral Stewart, 334.

The returning officer then declared Mr. Chambers and Mr. Rolt duly elected to represent the borough in Parliament.

LIVERPOOL.—The nomination took place on Tuesday, amid considerable excitement and large party processions. The hustings were in front of the Town Hall.

The candidates were Mr. Cardwell (the late member), Mr. Forbes McKenzie (one of the Secretaries of the Treasury), Mr. Charles Turner (a Ministerialist), and Mr. Ewart (the late member for Dumfries). The show of hands having been declared to be in favour of Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Turner, and the voting was appointed to take place on the following day, when the election resulted in the return of the two Protectionists; viz. Messrs. Turner and McKenzie.

NOTTINGHAM.—There was a contest for this borough. The nomination took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. John Walter, the late member; Mr. Strutt, the advocate of Free Trade and Reform; Mr. Sturgeon, who was put forward as the friend of the workingmen; and Sir George Larpent (Whig). The polling on Wednesday resulted in the return of Mr. Walter and Mr. Strutt.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The borough elections in Ireland were to commence on Friday. They return altogether forty-eight members out of one hundred and five representatives for Ireland. Thirty-four of the boroughs return one each, and the remaining seven—namely, Belfast, Cork, Dublin City, Dublin University, Galway, Limerick, and Waterford—two members each. Twenty-one of the boroughs are likely to be contested, several of them very severely; but in the following thirteen the old members are not opposed—Bandon, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Dublin University, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Lisburn, Londonderry, Portlinton, and Wexford. In some of the other boroughs, owing to the dissensions prevailing amongst Liberals, there is a chance of a gain to the Ministerialists—for instance, in Dundalk, where Captain Jocelyn is the Tory candidate. But, upon the other hand, the Liberals are very likely to gain one member in Cork city, by the defeat of Colonel Chatterton; and another in Newry by the substitution of Mr. Kirk for Mr. Hallowell. The conclusion generally comes to as to the result of the elections is that the representation of the boroughs, as regards the relative state of parties, will undergo no material change.

With respect to the counties, it is difficult to foresee what the result is likely to be with reference to the Government of Lord Derby; but the impression prevails that the county elections in Ireland will not give the Ministry any advantage over what they possessed from the Irish representation in the late Parliament.

Up to the present time the following are the nominations fixed:—

Armagh borough—Friday, July 9	Kinsale—Saturday, July 10
Bandon—Friday, July 9	Limerick city—Thursday, July 8
Belfast—Friday, July 9	Limerick county—Monday, July 12
Clare county—Monday, July 19	Londonderry county—Friday, July 16
Cork county—Monday, July 19	Londonderry city—Friday, July 9
Cork city—Friday, July 9	Mallow—Monday, July 12
Down county—Tuesday, July 20	Monaghan county—Tuesday, July 13
Dublin city—Thursday, July 8	New Ross—Monday, July 12
Dublin county—Monday, July 19	Wexford borough—Friday, July 9
Ennis—Saturday, July 10	Youghal—Monday, July 12
Enniskillen—Saturday, July 10	

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—The election for this close borough has been fixed by the provost for the 13th inst.

LIMERICK CITY.—This is one of the localities in which the reaction of the Stockport riots has been yet most conspicuous. The body of trades were well known to be decidedly in favour of Mr. Russell, the Liberal Protestant candidate, and to be equally determined in their opposition to Serjeant O'Brien, the "brigade" nominee, but the events of last week have had the effect of entirely changing their opinions, and their banners will now be hoisted on the other side. At a meeting held in Limerick on Tuesday the following resolution was among those adopted:—"Resolved—That in the present momentous crisis, when our religion is assailed in the English House of Commons, denounced as a nuisance and a scandal in government proclamations, and stoned and trampled in the streets of Protestant England, it is the bounden duty of the Catholics of Ireland to band together for their Church and their altars, and to return to Parliament men who will understand and love the Catholic faith, and be prepared, at all hazards, to struggle for its defence."

RESULT OF THE FIRST DAY'S POLL.—The following summary of the first day's contested election shows little encouragement to the Protectionists. They have gained Bradford, Devonport, Greenwich, Horsham, Liverpool (two seats), Lynton, Preston, Windsor, Warwick (two seats); in all eleven members. They have lost Aylesbury, Berwick, Beverley, Bewdley, Cardiff, Cirencester, Guildford, Halifax, Hertford, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Nottingham, Reading, Scarborough; in all fourteen members. The Liberal gain is, therefore, three on the first day.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.—It appears by a return just issued, that, according to the late census, there are in the Tower Hamlets 75,710 inhabited houses, and the population is 339,111; in Marylebone, 40,513 inhabited houses, and the population 370,957; in Finsbury there are 37,427 inhabited houses, and the population 323,772; in Lambeth, 39,154 inhabited houses, and the population 251,345; in Westminster, 24,755 inhabited houses, and the population 241,611; and in Southwark, 23,751 inhabited houses, and the population 172,863. In the City of London there are 14,580 inhabited houses, and the population 127,869.

RAILWAY BILLS.—On the last day of the late session the House of Lords passed a resolution altering the Standing Order No. 185, known as "Lord Wharfedale's," which required that incorporated companies promoting bills in Parliament should at a certain stage prove before the Standing Order Committee of the Lords that such bills had been approved by four-fifths of the proprietors present at a general meeting specially convened for that purpose. The alterations in the standing order referred to are to the effect that, on giving the usual ten days' notice by circular to the proprietors of such meeting, blank proxies are to be enclosed for the use of such proprietors, and that, on holding the meeting, proof be given that such bill was submitted and approved of by proprietors present in person, or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the company represented at such meeting by qualified proprietors. The alteration was made with the view of doing away with the practice of dividing stock among numerous persons, so as to obtain the largest number of votes out of a given amount of stock, and thus, by a comparatively small amount of stock, to enable adverse parties to outvote the proprietors at a meeting.

POISONOUS CAYENNE PEPPER.—In none of the investigations of the Lancet commissioners have the disclosures made been more startling than those now brought before the public respecting cayenne pepper. Of 28 samples examined, it was found that 24 were adulterated, 22 contained mineral colouring matter, and four only were found to be genuine. In 130 of the samples red lead was found in large and poisonous quantities. In seven of the samples were found Venetian red, red ochre, brick-dust, or some other analogous ferruginous earth. In six of the samples were found a large quantity of salt, combined with red lead and a red ferruginous earth; the purpose of the salt is supposed to be to bring out the colour and acrid taste of the genuine portion of the cayenne. The other ingredients were vermilion or sulphuret of mercury, a highly deleterious substance, cinnabar, turmeric, ground rice, and husks of white pepper. It is remarked, as a peculiarity of red lead and vermilion, or sulphuret of mercury, that not only are they highly poisonous, but when taken into the human system are not eliminated, as is the case with some other poisons, but remain in the body, the doses gradually accumulating, until they seriously affect the health of those who use them.

FREIGHTS TO AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Gamman and Offer in their monthly circular, say that in the last month the demand for tonnage for the Australian passenger trade has steadily increased, but immediate wants have been to a considerable extent supplied by large arrivals of shipping during the month. There are now seventy sail of vessels loading in London for the Australian colony, against forty-seven at the corresponding period of last month, and a similar increase in the supply of tonnage has been obtained at Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and other ports, including at the former some steamships of large capacity; but the inquiry for passages continues so great that ship-owners are maintaining very high rates. The export of goods does not keep pace with the tide of passengers, and freights are accordingly hardly so firm, owing to the large amount of extra tonnage in the market. The average rate of charter for suitable passenger ships loading on the berth for the colony is £5 per register ton, or m., for the run out, a freight exceeding in many instances the entire value of the vessel—as an example, a colonial-built ship of 700 tons register, originally chartered for four years, now five years old, was recently chartered by a broker here for the lump sum of £3500 for the run out to Port Phillip; had this vessel been offered for sale by auction three months ago, she could hardly have fetched two-thirds of that sum. Out of the seventy vessels loading in London, but one is foreign owned. Passage money by sailing-vessels ranges from £20 to £55, for similar accommodation as that which commanded only £15 to £40 a few weeks ago. The employment of so large an amount of tonnage in the emigration business, has occasioned an improvement generally in the rates of freight.

The new charter of the College of Surgeons came into practical operation for the first time on Thursday, the 8th of July, when the Fellows met for the election of four members into the council. It is not a little singular, that, although the regulations under which the election was made are altogether different from those which have obtained in previous elections, yet the senior Fellows were the only candidates. The Fellows at large have evidently not had time to realise the important changes introduced by the new charter. The accounts from the midland districts state that the hay harvest has pretty generally commenced. The crops are good. Turnip sowing is being carried on with great rapidity. The wheats are generally in ear, and looking admirably in every respect, though occasional rumours reach us of the appearance of mildew in the later sown crops, a result doubtless attributable to the continued humidity of the atmosphere. We regret to hear that the beans are almost universally blighted, and exhibiting similar symptoms to the former disease in potatoes, which crop, on the other hand, looks unmistakeably well. The fruit prospects for the year are not good.

The Masters of the Law Courts in Dublin have refused to issue writs against members of the late Parliament until after the expiration of forty days from the proclamation dissolving it.

Advices from Valparaiso, Chili, South America, to May 15, state that freights to England were £2 per ton for guano.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO SIT IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS UP TO THURSDAY LAST.

ASHBURNHAM.—G. Moffatt	1
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—C. Hindley	1
ATLESBURY.—Dr. Laidlaw	1
BEAUMARIS.—Lord G. Paget	1
BEVERLEY.—Matthew Forster	1
BEVERLEY.—Hon. B. Lawley	1
BREWLEY.—Sir T. Winnington	1
BRADFORD.—R. Millican	1
BRIGHTON.—Pechell	1
CALNE.—The Earl of Shelburne	1
CAMBRIDGE.—Macaulay	1
CARLISLE.—W. Coffin	1
CHESTER (CITY).—Earl Grosvenor	1
CHIPPENHAM.—J. Neill	1
CHRISTCHURCH.—Captain J. E. Woodcock	1
CIRENCESTER.—J. R. Mullings	1
CLITHEROE.—Wilson	1
COVENTRY.—Right Hon. E. Ellice	1
DERBY.—Biss	1
DEVIZES.—G. H. Heneage	1
DEVONPORT.—Right Hon. H. Tuffnell	1
DORCHESTER.—Sheridan	1
DUNDEE.—G. Duncan	1
DURHAM.—Grainger	1
EVESHAM.—Sir H. Willoughby	1
GLOUCESTER.—Price	1
GREENWICH.—M. Chambers	1
GRIMSBY.—Heneage	1
GUILDFORD.—R. D. Mangels	1
HALIFAX.—Sir Charles Wood	1
HARTFORD.—Hon. W. F. Cowper	1
HONITON.—Joseph Locke	1
HORSHAM.—W. R. S. Fitzgerald	1
HULL.—Clay	1
IPSWICH.—Cobbold	1
KIDDERMINSTER.—R. Lowe	1
KINCARDINESHIRE.—Hon. H. Arbuthnot	1
LAMBETH.—A. W. Wilkinson	1
LANCASTER.—Hon. Joceline Percy	1
LEICESTER.—Walmsley	1
LEOMINSTER.—G. Arkwright	1
LEWES.—Hon. H. Fitzroy	1
LINCOLN.—Sibthorp	1
LIVERPOOL.—C. Turner	1
LONDON.—J. Masterman	1
LYMINGTON.—Sir J. R. Carnac	1
MACCLESFIELD.—Brookhurst	1
MAIDSTONE.—J. Wharmston	1
MANCHESTER.—Gibson	1
MARLBOROUGH.—Lord E. Bruce	1
MALTON.—Chidlers	1
MARTLEBONE.—Sir B. Hall	1
MONMOUTH DISTRICT.—C. Bailey	1
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—J. B. Blackett	1
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—Jackson	1
NORTHAMPTON.—Right Hon. R. V. Smith	1
NORTHALLERTON.—Wrightson	1
NORWICH.—Peto	1
NOTTINGHAM.—John Walter	1
OXFORD (CITY).—J. H. Langston	1
PETERBOROUGH.—Hon. G. Fitzwilliam	1
PETERSFIELD.—Sir W. H. Jolliffe	1
POOLE.—Seymour	1
PORTSMOUTH.—Sir F. T. Baring	1
PRESTON.—R. Townley Parker	1
READING.—F. Pigott	1
RETFORD (EAST).—Viscount Galway	1
RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE).—H. Rich	1
RIPON.—Lascelles	1
SALFORD.—J. Brotherton	1
SCARBOROUGH.—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone	1
SHEFFIELD.—J. A. Roebuck	1
SHEWSDALE.—G. Tomlin	1
SOUTH SHIELDS.—R. Ingham	1
STAFFORD.—Wise	1
ST. ANDREW'S.—Ellice	1
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Ricardo	1
STROUD.—G. P. Scrope	1
SUNDERLAND.—Hudson	1
SWANSEA.—Vivian	1
TAMWORTH.—Sir R. Peel	1
TIVERTON.—Viscount Palmerston	1
TOWER HAMLETS.—Sir W. Clay	1
WALLINGFORD.—Mallins	1
WENLOCK.—Hon. G. C. Weld Forester	1
WHITHAVEN.—Hildyard	1
WIGAN.—Thicknesse	1
WINCHESTER.—Cartier	1
WINDSOR.—Lord C. Wellesley	1
YARMOUTH.—Rumbold	1
YORK (CITY).—J. G. Smyth	1
W. M. E. Milner	1

CHESS.

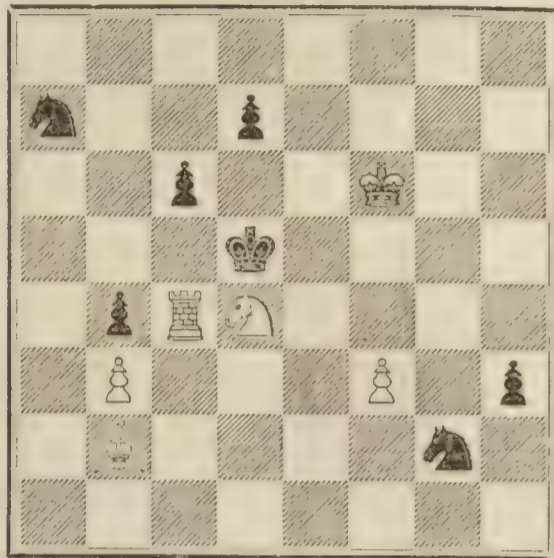
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. Lubbock.—They are both under consideration.  
A. R. Fife.—A full account of the meeting in question was given in the Chess-Player's Chronicle of June.  
W. S. T. Levington.—A private communication has been forwarded.  
ENQUIRER.—In every match by correspondence a fixed time for each party making his move should be agreed on. When this is not done, and a player systematically occupies a fortnight or three weeks over a single move, his opponent should publish the game as far as it has proceeded, and then decline to play with such an antagonist any more.  
F. W. W.—The statement is wholly without foundation. For full particulars of what took place we must refer you to the "Chess Tournament," recently published by Bohn, of Covent Garden.  
O. B.—You appear to be quite right. The author must have overlooked that very evident mode of operating.  
We have the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of some more beautiful games from Major Janssen, played by the leading amateurs of Russia; several interesting problems and games contributed by Mr. Deacon, July, the Rev. H. Stevenson, M. H. of Nore, India; and though last, not least, a collection of highly valuable parties which were played by the late Mr. Donaldson, the celebrated Edinburgh champion, and which were preserved by Dr. Robertson, the present able secretary of the Edinburgh Chess Club.

PROBLEM No. 441.

By F. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.

On Monday last the Edinburgh Chess Club met for the first time in their new Club Room, in 73, Princes-street. There was a far larger muster of members than have ever been congregated for the last twenty years; the strength of the Club having recently received large accessions from the absorption of a society of gentlemen who used to practise the game of chess in the Philosophical Institution in Queen-street, and from a considerable influx of new members. By a most fortunate coincidence, Mr. Staunton chanced to visit Scotland at the very time when efforts were being made by some members of the Edinburgh Club to revive that interest in the game, which for some years had been permitted to flag, and when requested to assist at its first meeting, he most kindly consented.

The proceedings of the evening opened appropriately with a game, in which Mr. Staunton encountered three of the strongest players of the club (the Rev. T. Gordon, Dr. Robertson, and Mr. Meikle) in consultation, giving them the odds of a Pawn and two moves. Mr. Staunton's skill in giving this description of odds has never been surpassed, and the accuracy and judgment with which he made the necessary defensive moves preliminary to a most subtle and vigorous attack, excited the admiration of all competent judges who witnessed his play on Monday evening. The game was carried on with much spirit from half-past seven till ten o'clock, when its termination was postponed to the next day. Mr. Staunton's antagonists had made a sturdy fight, and although the admirable tactics of the master had succeeded in wresting the attack from them, they still retained the numerical advantage of the Pawn originally given, and had conducted a difficult defence in a manner which did them no discredit.

At ten o'clock the Club adjourned to Douglas's Hotel for supper. James Rose, Esq., president of the Club, occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by Mr. Staunton and the Rev. Mr. Gordon. Dr. Robertson, secretary to the Club, officiated as cronier. About thirty members were present.

After the health of the Queen and other loyal toasts, the president stated that though in this large assemblage he felt himself in the unenviable position of being the oldest member present, yet there was a kind of satisfaction in the position; it was a proud distinction to be able to say that he was the only original member of the Edinburgh Chess Club in the room, and to find himself presiding at a meeting held for the express purpose of reviving the energies of that society of which he had so long been a member. He rejoiced to see so many round this table. True, he had seen meetings of the Club in the olden time attended by nearly double the number, but efforts were now being made in the right direction, and ere long he hoped to see the Club as prosperous as ever. Though few of the members present had had the pleasure and advantage of previously meeting Mr. Staunton, his reputation made him well known to all; all had communed with him over the board, and owed him a debt of gratitude for the intellectual amusement which the study of his games and Chess works had afforded. He begged to welcome Mr. Staunton as a member of the Edinburgh Chess Club, for of course that honour must this evening be conferred on him, and concluded by proposing his health as the best Chess-player in the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Staunton then rose and said that it had given him very great pleasure to attend this meeting of the Edinburgh Chess Club. He had long desired to know its members, and, indeed, there was no club in the kingdom which he would have preferred to visit on such an occasion as the present. The study of the games of the match between the London and Edinburgh Clubs, and some correspondence which he had had with the late Mr. Donaldson, had early led him to form a very high estimate of the chess capacity of that distinguished player. He congratulated the club on the strong muster of members now present. He must, however, warn them that it was a much easier matter to originate a chess club than to keep it going when formed. He could corroborate what the chairman had said regarding the perfect compatibility of a love of the game with the due discharge of the ordinary duties of life. Indeed, he would beg to warn them against an error he had seen exemplified hundreds of times in the cases of young players, who, entering with too much ardour into the study of the game, neglected more important duties, and finally either relinquished the practice of chess in disgust, or giving up their whole time to it, became ruined men. He trusted, however, that the advice and example of their president and other old members would, on the one hand, prevent the club from languishing, and on the other, discountenance that undue devotion to chess which he would so strongly deprecate. He then concluded by again thanking the members of the Edinburgh Chess Club for the kind manner in which they had welcomed him.

The Secretary then proposed that Mr. Staunton should be forthwith elected an honorary member of the club. The proposal was received with acclamation, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Staunton begged to assure the meeting that he very highly appreciated the distinction which their unanimous vote had just conferred. He now belonged to some thirty or forty clubs, yet he might say that this, though the last honour of the kind conferred on him, was not the least valued.

The Chairman then rose and begged every member present to drink properly to the London Club, out of the cup, the trophy of the match, which had graced the table during supper.

Mr. Donaldson then proposed "the health of the chairman," whom he thanked in the name of the chess-players of Edinburgh, for the trouble he had taken in keeping the club together during its dormant state, and for his exertions in now resuscitating it.

Mr. Rose, in returning thanks, said that it gave him pleasure to see the Edinburgh Chess Club again springing into vigorous life.

Mr. Staunton then proposed "the secretary's health."

Dr. Robertson, in returning thanks, said that it had afforded him much pleasure to be instrumental in resuscitating the club.

Various other toasts were then given, among which we may mention, "Mr. Johnston and the members of the (late) Philosophical Institution Club;" "The St. George's Chess Club of London;" "The Glasgow, Liverpool, and other Provincial Chess Clubs," &c.

The meeting broke up at a late hour, after spending a very pleasant evening. On the following day, a large assemblage of amateurs took place in the Club-room, to witness the continuation of the contest between Mr. Staunton and the allies. The attack which the former had succeeded in obtaining on the previous evening was carried on with unflinching energy and spirit for about two hours, when the Champion was declared the victor.

Lieut. Christian, of the 31st, now at Clare Castle, completed the tedious task, on Saturday, of walking forty miles in ten hours. The patient pedestrian had thirty-six minutes to spare. There were but two minutes between the time of walking any of the hours' task during the performance.

## THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.



"THE BISHOP BLAIZE" PUBLIC HOUSE.



ROCK-ROW, FROM CARR-GREEN.

In our Journal of last week we gave a connected narrative of the circumstances and leading incidents of the sanguinary riot at Stockport on Monday and Tuesday week. We now present to our readers a series of Sketches of the principal localities, as illustrations of our last week's narrative; and, on the present occasion, instead of recapitulating the incidents, we give only such supplementary details as may add to the interest of the several Engravings. First is

## THE BISHOP BLAIZE PUBLIC-HOUSE.

In the Hillgate, one of the principal thoroughfares in Stockport. The *Manchester Courier* narrative states:—"Sunday evening passed over tranquilly (an unusual thing among the Irish), not one individual was apprehended by the police (a rare occurrence); and here, possibly, the matter might have ended, had not some injudicious people on Monday boasted of the impunity with which the proclamation had been disregarded, and talked loudly of what more was to be done at some future time; when a party of English and Irish met at the Bishop Blaize, in the Hillgate, and words having ensued, they got to blows, more than the original combatants became engaged, and ultimately it assumed the character of a party fight. The Irishmen ran into John-street and Edward-street, where numbers of their countrymen reside, and obtained additional strength, the English exerting themselves to raise supporting forces, and the fight became a most determined one, fearful blows being dealt on both sides. It was fortunately short, for the Irish were beaten and driven home, and so the matter remained for Monday night. The fighting spirit of the Irish



INTERIOR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, AT EDGELEY.

would not, however, allow them to suffer a defeat without an attempt to retrieve it, and they said as much during next day. In the evening, consequently, they began to assemble at a few minutes past six o'clock, in Chestergate, a street near to the river Mersey, and in Rock-row, Carr-green, at the back of Chestergate, one of the Irish quarters, not very far from the celebrated viaduct, which crosses Carr-green."

This brings us to the second locality illustrated,

## THE COTTAGES, ROCK-ROW, CARR-GREEN.

the scene of the first of the three chief outrages on property. Carr-green is a narrow, steep street, which extends from near the railway viaduct, under Wellington Bridge, and ascending to St. Peter's-square; Chestergate being to the left, on a lower level, and there being between them a communication by means of a flight of steps. Rock-row is the name given to the higher part of Carr-green, and the great majority of the inhabitants are Irish Catholics, who work as general labourers, stone-breakers, or at present in harvesting operations. Commencing at the top of Rock-row (on the left side descending the hill), the windows of the first house were smashed by volleys of stones; subsequently the door was broken in, and every article of furniture was taken into the road and demolished. In the next house Michael Moran, the man who died at the station-house, and who had been previously knocked down and severely wounded on the head, was taking shelter on a bed in an upper room, when the mob rushed in and smashed the furniture, &c., and the interior of the house is a wreck. The adjoining house was entered through the lower window, the frame of which was entirely smashed; the door resisted all the attempts to break it



THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES, EDGELEY

## THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.



ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, AND ALDERMAN GRAHAM'S HOUSE.

open; but it is almost covered with deep indentations, caused by a hammer-head, or some other iron instrument.

All the furniture was taken out of the next house and destroyed. Michael Tully, a widower, with two sons and two daughters, were in an adjoining house with some of their neighbours. After the windows and doors had been smashed, Tully was seized and dragged into the street; he escaped severe injury, as did also his children, but his furniture was utterly destroyed. Opposite is a small hovel, of two rooms, in which were a woman and her four children, with two or three neighbours. After the windows had been smashed, some of the mob scrambled upon the roof, which they very nearly stripped off—the furniture they took out and broke—and some man made an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the wood-work in the lower storey. The inmates escaped uninjured.

In Jacob's Ladder-yard, at the back of the houses facing Carr-green, bricks were taken out of the walls to enable the rioters to get into the houses, but others, more eager for destruction, climbed the roof, which they smashed in, as also the ceiling underneath. In one house, a man and his wife, with their infant child, were in bed, and were covered by the rubbish and slates which fell; but as soon as the mob succeeded in getting into the room, the man jumped out of the window, with his child in his arms, and then getting through the lower window, he contrived to get to the basement storey fronting Carr-green. All the furniture throughout the building was destroyed. After the mob had retired, the wife was got out of the wreck of the upper rooms, nearly dead with fright and suffocation.

## ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, &amp;c.

Mr. Cheetham, who was an eye-witness of the riot for more than an hour, thus describes the scene at St. Peter's schools:—"As is the case in all street disturbances, the first breach of the peace was committed by boys, who threw stones at some ten or twelve young men who were passing along the bottom of Lord-street, into which Rock-row runs at the upper end, as it does to Carr-green at the lower. They were chased by the young men, and ran to the end of the turn into the row, on attaining which they gave a signal that brought up quickly a number of men, who are said to have been in ambush about the middle of the

row, and in their turn the young men fled. Not satisfied with having made their antagonists run, the Irish proceeded to attack the house of Alderman Graham, a well-known Protestant, which stands in Lord-street, directly opposite the end of the row; they next attacked the Protestant church of St. Peter, and its schools, which stood opposite to Alderman Graham's. All this time there was a continued yelling and screaming, and about seven o'clock, the blood of the Irish being tolerably warmed, they had armed themselves with the weapons they could lay hold upon readiest—pokers, soldering irons, sticks, pieces of chairs, sickles, scythes, and other barbarous instruments, and were ready for conflict with any power that might present themselves. The scythes and sickles seem to corroborate the account given by some of the men subsequently apprehended, that they had only just come to England, that being so, they were over here for the harvest, and these were their implements of labour.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES, EDGELEY.

This Chapel is situate in Chapel-street, a wide road in Edgeley, a suburb of Stockport, beyond the railway, and near the Stockport end of the viaduct. The Chapel is a building calculated to accommodate about 1200 or 1300 people, and stands on an eminence above the railway, from which it can be seen. It is of brick, with a stone front, of a classic order in architecture, above which rises a round brick tower, containing a bell. It was built at the commencement of the present century, and was opened on the 1st of May, 1803. Close to it, on the north side, is the priest's house, communicating with it internally by means of vestries which open close upon the altar; on the south are the schools, and from the chapel on the one hand, and the schools on the other, there extends a brick wall which encloses a burial-ground and a few square yards of land. The front of the chapel and schools is even with the street, but the house stands back several yards. The present incumbent is the Rev. Randolph Frith, who has been a resident of Stockport for eight years. From a person connected with the chapel and residents in the neighbourhood, has been gathered the following account of the attack upon it and the adjoining house. About a quarter before nine o'clock the crowd came up, chiefly boys and young men, armed with pick-axes, hatchets, hammers, crowbars, &c., and they began by throwing stones at the two parlour windows of the priest's house. They then broke the chapel windows with hatchets, pickaxes, and sledge-hammers, and forced the front door, then rushing up to the iron altar rails, broke them with axes and sledge-hammers, and destroyed the altar and tabernacle; females, it is said, being as eager and active in the work of destruction as males. Fortunately, on the very commencement of the attack, Mr. Frith had removed the silver plate used in the services of the chapel to a place of safety. The rioters destroyed every cross and crucifix, picture, image, statue, candlestick, &c. with which the chapel was adorned. They tore away the altar-screen, and broke into small fragments two plaster figures flanking the altar. The rioters armed, some with butchers' cleavers, and others the legs and backs of chairs which had been broken up in the priest's house, smashed up the benches or seats on the floor of the chapel, and in the gallery. The large organ, valued at £430, was speedily demolished; as were all the chapel windows, and even the frames. Some of the mob then produced lucifer matches, and various attempts were made to set fire to both the chapel and the house. In the chapel the strong draughts of air through the window apertures extinguished the flames as soon as kindled; and at length all sorts of furniture, wood, books, papers, &c. were carried out into the road, in Chapel-street, in front of the chapel and house, and there destroyed. Into the priest's house two bodies of rioters entered—one by the front door after beating its panels in with axes, &c. and the other through the doors communicating from the chapel and the vestries. Here they

destroyed or burnt all the books, clothes, furniture, &c., or otherwise destroyed them; and were thus occupied an hour and a quarter, until the alarm from the outside that the soldiers were coming.

A door from the end gallery leads up to the bell-turret or belfry, which is over the organ; and when the attack on the priest's house became fierce, the Rev. R. Frith, and four young men, entered the chapel from the vestries, and concealed themselves in the bell-turret, the door of which was locked after them by one of the attendants. Here they remained during the wrecking of both the house and chapel; till attempts being made to set both on fire, the priest and his friends got upon the chapel roof, traversing it on the side next the house, descending upon the house roof, and through a window into the house, and then through the yard and over a wall into the next garden.

## ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, PARK-STREET.

It is not possible to ascertain whether the mob that attacked this place consisted of those who had wrecked the cottages in Rock-row, of the mob from the chapel at Edgeley, or both these combined, or of a separate and distinct body. This chapel is a building at the corner of Park-street and Merchant's-court, Queen-street, which was formerly the Stockport theatre; but rather more than



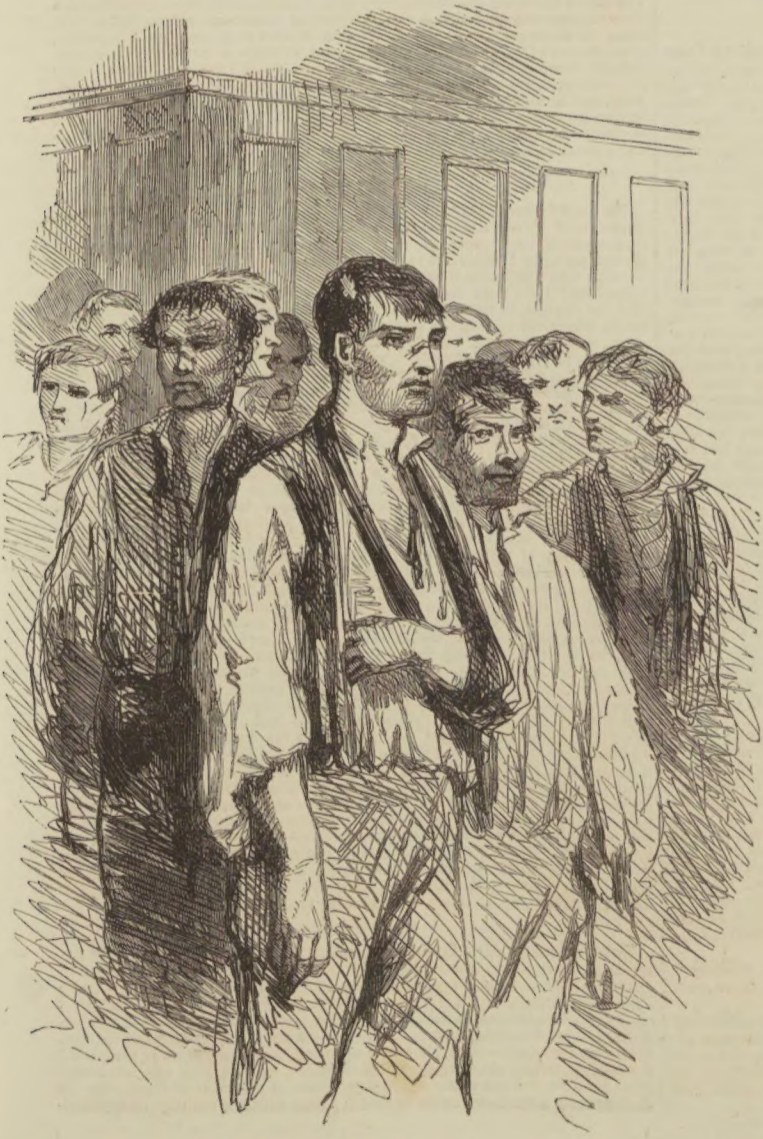
EXTERIOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

a year ago it was purchased and converted into a Roman Catholic chapel; the altar occupying the place of the stage: the chapel accommodated about 300 persons.

The mob first appeared behind the chapel a little before eleven o'clock, coming apparently from the direction of Petty's Carr and Chester-gate. Some



INTERIOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.



PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

of them immediately commenced smashing the large gothic window behind the altar; another party went round and attacked the front door, in Merchant's-court, Queen-street; a third party simultaneously attacked the door in Park-street, which they smashed in a very short time, and thus entered. Ascending to the altar, they broke three tabernacles, all the cardinals, figures of the Saviour, of St. Patrick, St. Joseph, and the Virgin, together with every portion of the costly fittings. All the seats were pulled up and broken, the fragments were thrown into the street, along with the wreck from the altar. The organ was utterly destroyed, the seats pulled up, and all the front of the gallery knocked over; little else really remaining than the four bare walls of the building and the four bare steps of the altar. The vestry was also sacked, and many of the vestments, &c., destroyed or stolen. A very valuable chalice, with other plate belonging to the place, said to be worth £700, was fortunately in the house of the priest and was saved.

Some of the prisoners afterwards brought before the magistrates were apprehended in the chapel. Ineffectual attempts were made to force open a large iron safe, supposed to contain articles of silver used in the service of the chapel: it was removed to the police office for safe keeping.

#### THE PRISONERS.

The following is a list of the prisoners:—Thomas Briany, Walter Welch, Michael Shottery, James Haggerty, Timothy Finnigan, James Welch, Owen Doyle, John Blyth, Roger M'Dermot, Michael Cunyan, Thomas Finney, James Harrety, Patrick O'Harr, Patrick Curley, Michael Dermot, Thomas Garvar, James Finn, Patrick Lucherty, Thomas Morris, Henry Rhodes, Thomas Rider, James Finn, Thomas Murphy, Matthew Mullagen, James Laon, John Brannan, Thomas Owen, John M'Nally, Patrick Kelly, Michael Flynn, George Pell, Samuel Royle, Michael Burke, James Foley, Peter Rowbottom, William Buttery, Joseph Beard, William Newton, George Parry, John Watson, Mark Gleave, and Samuel Preston.

The illustration shows a group of the prisoners brought into the Court-house: they are muscular, well-built men, with uncombed hair, unwashed, and unshaven; and most of them bearing wounds received in the affray.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THIS LAMENTABLE AFFAIR is being conducted at present by the local magistrates, in the Court-house, Stockport.

The inquest on the body of the young Irishman who was killed, and whose name was Michael Moran, was commenced on Thursday week, and adjourned to the 20th inst. Mr. Charles Hudson, the coroner, in adopting that course, stated as his reason that he proposed at first merely to take evidence as to the identity of the deceased man's body and the cause of his death; and then to adjourn the inquiry for a sufficient time to allow excitement to subside, in order that they might more calmly, and perhaps with better means of information than they now possessed, proceed with the investigation of the case.

James Hannigan, of Barnforth-street, Stockport, was the first witness sworn.—He said: I am a grinder in the card room of a cotton mill. The body of the deceased is that of Michael Moran, my wife's brother. He lived with us, and had done so for the last three weeks. He was a single man, a labourer, and 23 years of age, on a visit to us, but not in search of work. He and myself left home about half past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, and went to the house of William Riley, in Rock-row (the house first attacked and gutted), who was deceased's uncle. He wished to see if he could find employment for deceased with a farmer. About eight o'clock we were returning home up Lord-street, when a great mob came down Sandy Brow and Lord-street. They were throwing stones in all directions. I ran away, but missed Moran, and on looking back saw him stretched upon the ground opposite Barlow's beerhouse. I went back, and, with the assistance of another man, picked him up. Blood was flowing from a wound on the right side of his head and out of his left ear. I do not know the man who helped me to pick him up. I assisted him to walk back to Riley's, being unable to get him admitted to any house in Rock-row. I placed him in a chair at his uncle's house, and went for Dr. Sleddon, who accompanied me to Riley's to see Moran and examine the wound. I went down to the doctor's house at his request for a plaster. When I returned, a mob came to Riley's door, and there was a riot, and I had no time to remove the hair and apply the plaster. The rioters, immediately I had taken him upstairs and laid him on the bed, broke open the doors and carried out the furniture to burn it. We had gone upstairs for safety, but the police came in, and an officer from the barracks, with his sword drawn, said, "Come down; I'll see you protected." They brought Riley down, and the policeman took him under his care. I brought down Michael Moran with the aid of another man and the police, who ordered me to take him to the doctor's. When I got him out of doors a man came up with a large piece of wood thick and round, and gave him another blow on the head. The man said, "Come, let us look at his head, and see if he is an Irishman," and he then struck Moran a terrible blow on the left side of his head, inflicting another wound. I then brought him to the Court House, where Mr. Walters, surgeon, was in attendance upon the wounded. We got to the Court House about 10 o'clock. The man who struck him ran up Lord-street, but I should not be able to identify either of the men who struck him. When Moran received the second blow he said, "Oh dear, I'm done!" He never spoke after that. They asked him his name at the Court-house, and he could not answer. The people who were throwing the stones, in the first instance, when he was first attacked, were doing so at a party coming out of Rock-row. There were small lads in the riots at first.

Dr. Rayner sworn.—I was at the Court-house on Tuesday night, from nine o'clock, attending the wounded prisoners. I recollect the deceased being brought in, myself and Dr. Turner examined his wounds. The principal one was on the right side of the head, in an oblique direction from behind forwards, three inches in length. It extended from near the crown to the fore part of the ear, cutting the scalp, not dividing the pericranium. There was another wound, two inches above the left eye, more in the nature of a bruise, about an inch in length. These were all the external wounds we perceived at the time. I was present afterwards when he died. That was about two o'clock in the morning. He was sensible under the handling of the wound, but I don't recollect that he ever spoke. I made a post mortem examination to-day, and ascertained from it the cause of death. I found that on the right side of the head, beneath the wound I have described, the skull was depressed 3-16ths of an inch, and a fracture extended 5 inches externally, and 6½ internally, and extended under the right ear, through which the blood had oozed into the ear. There was also a second fracture from the lower portion of the first, about an inch in length. There was an effusion of blood, which was clotted, of three or four ounces, between the dura mater and the brain. The effusion of blood on the brain, arising from the fracture on the skull, was the cause of death. I think the fracture was from a cut with a hard instrument having a blunt edge. The other was not a cut over the eye, but more of the nature of the bruise.

The investigation before the magistrates was likewise commenced on Thursday week, and has been since continued from day to day.

The evidence adduced establishes the fact of the existence of much ill-will between the English and Irish operatives of the town, both on grounds of religious dissension and disagreements relating to trade and employment; and also that the occurrence of the charity schools procession on the Sunday preceding the day of riot was from an ignorant misconception of the late anti-processions proclamation, regarded as a violation of the law, purposely committed by the Roman Catholics: and that, in consequence the chronic irritation existing previously, was raised to violent action in the form of menace on the one side and defiance on the other, which ultimately resulted in the outrage of Tuesday evening, as already detailed in our paper of last week.

Amongst the witnesses examined on Saturday last was Mr. T. Eskrigge, of Stockport, magistrate, who having described the rioting as witnessed by himself, was questioned as follows, with a view to showing the state of feeling amongst the English operatives:—

Mr. Gibson: Have you seen a placard similar to this about the borough?—Witness: I have.

Mr. Gibson: Have you read it?—Witness: I have read part of it.

Mr. Gibson inquired what Mr. Eskrigge thought of it?—Witness: I thought it one of the most exciting and irritating placards I have ever seen.

The following is a copy of the placard:—

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF STOCKPORT.

Electors, Britons, Bible Christians, Churchmen, Dissenters, Freetraders, Protectionists, elect a Popish Parliament, give Britain to the Pope; he will settle your differences and smooth public opinion as in Austria, France, and Italy. Will you? Now is the time to resolve.

You have one God, one Bible, one faith, one hope; you agree in all that is great among men, in all that is worthy of immortals. You differ about things of time, matters of expediency, subjects of legitimate dispute. Will you throw away all you agree in and give Anti-Christ power to settle your differences? Anti-Christ drunk with the blood of your fathers! No, no. Their very dust is dear to you, their mossy headstones and their honoured graves in your mountains, glens, and old churchyards shall be defended from Popish desecration. Your differences will vanish while you defend the green turf that covers those fearless valiants who resisted unto death for God, their country, and for you.

There is no danger, say scoffers, Popish hirelings, and place-hunters. No danger! When the Pope has a powerful brigade of his own in the House of Commons? Do statesmen now read passing events, or history, or scripture? Our great and good statesmen are all dead and gone. No danger! When the mist of Popery are settling down on our high place; when, with thick darkness, they are fast creeping upon the deeper valleys of society; when the broad, fair, middle regions—the place of British electors—are breezy sunshine and shadow; when Jesuit demons of the storms, superhuman mirage-like balms, flit about everywhere; when Popery is murmuring in the forests, and moaning in the churches of Britain? No danger! When the threatening hurricane has desolated neighboring countries—France, Italy, Hungary? Alas! alas!

Britons, you set the Negro free. British women are enslaved and driven by Roman priests, the factors of the great slaveholder—the Pope! Oh, pity helpless females, enslaved and frightened into non-resistance. Pity all their deluded followers, Give them Bibles, and send them missionaries; make aggression upon Rome; retaliate thus: No persecution. No encouragement or teaching, at your expense, of their delusions. Britons, open the prison doors; let the oppressed go free. Elect a Popish Parliament, you confirm those delusions, you rivet the chains of the slaves of the Pope—the tide of Popery will overflow us. The King

of Rome will become the Sovereign of Britain, ex Victoria, at Pio Nono's pleasure.

AN ELECTOR OF EDINBURGH.

Printed for the Stockport Protestant Association, by T. Claye, Little Underbank.

The testimony of several witnesses on the various days adds little or nothing to what has been already made known and published of the details of the riot.

Sunday last passed over in perfect tranquility. The town indeed was thronged with visitors of both nations, who arrived in thousands from the surrounding districts by railway, and almost every kind of conveyance which could be pressed into the service. One or two of the trains from Manchester did not start until nearly an hour after the time fixed for departure, in consequence of the numbers who crowded there. The day being beautifully fine, though excessively hot, the principal scenes of the late outrages were visited during the day by these eager sight-seers, who strolled with indefatigable curiosity about the confined and hilly streets, and no doubt contributed largely to the revenues of the publicans. No ebullitions of feeling, however, took place, beyond a few remarks on passing the chapels or houses in Rock-row from some of the more intemperate of either nation. Still not the slightest interruption to the perfect peacefulness of the town occurred. The Catholic services in the school-room of St. Joseph were attended by crowded congregations; but although there was at one time during the morning a crowd of several hundred persons assembled in the neighbourhood, they appeared to be solely actuated by a certainly not very intelligible curiosity, and no molestation was offered to the worshippers. The various Protestant Sunday-schools also walked as usual from their school-rooms to their different churches and chapel without interruption or annoyance.

It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding what has occurred, there are parties still ready to incur the responsibility of keeping alive for electioneering purposes the irritation of feeling between Catholics and Protestants, by such placards as the following, which has been posted within the last two or three days, and contains in direct terms an approval of the disgraceful outrages of last week:—

#### TO THE PROTESTANT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

"Brother Protestants and electors.—On Friday next you will be called upon to select two candidates to represent you in Parliament. Before the time comes I wish to draw your attention to Mr. J. B. Smith's votes in the House of Commons.

You are, perhaps, aware that he was the M.P. for the Stirling burghs, but in consequence of such votes he has received notice to quit, and, consequently, has resolved to try his fortune here. Are you aware, that during the last two sessions of Parliament (in fact, ever since the Pope's bull, setting our beloved Queen on one side), he has not only done all that lay in his power to injure the Protestant cause, but has done all to assist the Papists in obstructing the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill and the inquiry into the Maynooth grant? Do not take my word for it, but make a little inquiry, and you will find it to be so. Are we to be ridden roughshod over by a pack of blood-thirsty Papists, and vote for the man that encourages them? No! After the sample of the "British lion" displayed the other night I am persuaded your hearts are in the right place. Let Father Frith recommend him to some place in Connaught, where they will jump at him. Do not let us disgrace ourselves by sending him. These are not the times to mince matters. Who knows what there is brewing at the present time? Let us send tried men. Let us rally round Mr. Heald and Mr. Kershaw, who have both voted in direct opposition to the motley Socinian, Papist, Any-thingsarian, and send him to the right about.

I am, brother electors, yours respectfully,

Stockport, July 2.

A PROTESTANT.

#### STATE OF FEELING AMONG THE CATHOLICS OF MANCHESTER.

Since the affray at Stockport, those districts of Manchester, which are chiefly inhabited by the humbler classes of the Roman Catholics, of whom there are 80,000 in the town, have been in a very unsettled state; and the authorities have deemed it prudent to take precautions to prevent disturbances. The civil force will have the assistance of the soldiery, in case of need. An address to the Roman Catholic population has been issued by the Rev. Dr. Turner, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, in which he advises them to preserve the peace, and refrain from all attempts at reprisal:—

To the Catholics of Manchester and Salford and the neighbourhood.—We, your bishops, have received the painful intelligence that a serious disturbance has occurred in a neighbouring borough involving the breach of the peace; the loss of lives, the ransacking of two places of religious worship, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property; and it has been represented to us that these disgraceful acts of violence and transgression of the laws of this realm have arisen out of, and been caused by, religious animosities. In the discharge of the weighty duties devolved upon us, we earnestly exhort you not to join or take part in any procession or meeting having a tendency to disturb the public peace, not only at present, but particularly during the ensuing Parliamentary election. We further exhort you to discountenance all angry discussions on religion, to cultivate and practice charitable feelings towards all your fellow subjects, more especially towards those who differ from you in religion, to evince by your general conduct that our religion is one which condemns all resentment and ill-will, and which requires from all her members the practice of meekness and the forgiveness of injuries, and the strict observance of the laws of the realm. Let your conduct during these trying and anxious times be such as to save your religion from the scandal which will necessarily attach by any act of insubordination or breach of the law. Let it be your anxious endeavour to aid and assist the civil authorities, whom Providence has placed over you, in the preservation of the peace, so that whatever scandal may exist elsewhere, you will occupy the proud position of proving to all your fellow subjects that while you adhere with firmness and unabated sincerity to the doctrines and discipline of our Church, you forgive those who persecute you, and are loyal and faithful subjects to the Crown and Constitution of the country. (Signed) W. TURNER.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1852, Manchester.

CALIFORNIANS IN SYDNEY.—Among the recent importations from California who have lately found their way to the Taron, there are, as will be gathered from the following recital, a few whose San Francisco morality will do little towards promoting the cause of law and order at our diggings. Some time in the early part of last week a respectable resident of Bathurst happened rather unexpectedly to be thrown into the company of some half-dozen thorough-paced Californians, just landed and en route to the Taron. Happening to take the box-seat alongside the driver, beside whom our informant was the only Australian on the coach, he was saluted as an object of the grossest and most unprovoked personal abuse. The pretext upon which the attack was first made was, that one of them had pre-arranged for the box-seat, and he did not see that he should be deprived of his rights by a man whom he supposed to have been a convict, or was the son of one. Venturing to say a few words in this gentleman's behalf, the coachman, who on that occasion was a son of one of the proprietors, was next assailed by a storm of ruffianly vituperation by a rough, brawny, savage-looking fellow, who appeared to be spokesman of the party. At this time the coach had arrived at the punt, when, to afford young Perry a practical illustration of how they did things in California, he seized him by the collar, with the apparent intention of carrying out his threat that he would give him a ducking, and was only prevented by the youth addressing him in supplicating terms. In all his proceedings he was assisted and encouraged by his companions, who, during the journey, amused themselves at intervals by singing snatches of Californian ballads, denunciatory of New South Wales and Sydney convicts, and were particularly vehement in their music while passing through Penrith. Several of their number announced themselves as late members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and boasted how "sickly" they had dispensed public justice in the country they had just left.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

PARSEY'S COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM.—The proprietors of railways will be glad to hear of Mr. Parsey having clearly demonstrated the practicability of his compressed air locomotive. The expense of coke is very great for the production of steam power, whilst the expense of coal for the production of air power will be much less, and the expense of water for locomotives will be altogether saved. The expense of tubes and fire-boxes will also be taken away. The first experiment of this invention took place on the 25th ult., the second on the 2d inst., on the junction a few miles below Cambridge, on the Eastern Counties Railway. The engine was charged to only 175 lbs. in the reservoir, and ran 5½ miles in 28 minutes, the speed being varied from 12 to 15 miles per hour, 15 lbs. set by the regulator, producing 12 miles, and 20 lbs. 15 miles per hour. A higher speed was attainable by increasing the working pressure of the regulator.

AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—On Tuesday, the Government inspectors, the directors of the above company, and a select party of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded on board the new steam ship Sydney, Captain Franklin, on a trial trip down the Thames some distance beyond Gravesend. This fine vessel, the second of a series of mail steamers for Australia, which are being despatched from London, has recently been built in the Clyde by Messrs. Denny Brothers, and is of the burthen of 1500 tons, propelled by engines on the screw principle, and was found to be fully equal to the expectations that had been formed of her capabilities. The ship left her moorings off Blackwall shortly before one o'clock, the tide being against her, notwithstanding which she proceeded at an average speed of nearly 10 knots an hour. During the progress of the vessel, a sumptuous dinner was provided for the party assembled, at which the chairman of the company, William Hawes, Esq., presided.

The late Henry Vint, Esq., has bequeathed his valuable collection of antiquities to the town of Colchester, upon condition that within three years a fire-proof building shall be provided for the safe keeping.

A terrific thunder-storm burst over the New Forest on Monday night. In Southampton the whole of the day on Monday, the weather was exceedingly sultry, and at times the heat was almost insufferable. In the heart of the forest the rain fell in torrents, so much so that many carriages of the up-Dorchester night mail train had several inches of water in them when they arrived at Lyndhurst.

#### MUSIC.

##### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Spohr's second oratorio, "Des Heilands Letzte Stunden" (the Last Hours of the Saviour), was originally performed by the Musical Society at Erfurt, in Germany, on Good Friday, in 1836. On the 26th of March, 1837, Mr. Edward Taylor, Musical Professor of Gresham College, having made some changes in the libretto of Frederick Rochlitz, produced an English adaptation at the local concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the title of the "Crucifixion;" and in September, 1839, it was given at the Norwich Festival, under the composer's direction, with the present designation of "Calvary." Spohr's "Last Judgment" was composed in 1830, and the "Fall of Babylon" in 1842; and it may at once be stated, that the general opinion as to his first oratorio being his masterpiece, scarcely admits of a discussion, as "Calvary" in its finest portions, is but a reproduction of the "Last Judgment," his Missa for ten voices, and his early works of the sacred school. The subject of "Calvary" is the invocation of the shades of night, on the part of the Disciples, to shelter their Master; the desertion and treachery of Judas, the faith of Mary, the remorse of Peter, the accusation in the Judgment Hall, the condemnation and death of the Saviour, the agony of his disciples, the bigoted rage and fury of the Jewish multitude, and the awful signs accompanying the redemption, the whole terminating with the jubilant songs of the believers. At Norwich, Madame Stockhausen, Miss Hawes, Miss Birch, Messrs. Hollis, Young, Francis, Balfe, and Phillips, were the singers. At Exeter Hall, on Monday, Madame Clara Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Benson, Lawler, and Herr Formes were the vocalists. The present interpretation, under Costa's direction, was by far the finest ever yet heard in this country. Complex and chromatic as are the harmonies, the execution reflected the highest honour on all the members of the gigantic orchestra. The general smoothness and accuracy with which the enormously intricate instrumental and choral points were attacked must have proved to Spohr how much the Sacred Harmonic Society has progressed in point of precision, delicacy, and expression. The honours of the solo singing fell to Madame Clara Novello, who, in the air of Mary, in A flat, in nine-eight time, reached the sublime in sacred singing, despite the arduous "accidentals" with which the lovely melody is beset, and despite of the regulations against encores, the repetition of the air was unanimously demanded; the delicious playing of the obligato passages for the violin (Mr. Cooper), harp (Mr. Frost), and horn (Mr. Jarrett), exacting their share of public admiration. When mention is made of the exquisite terzetto in E major, "Jesus, Heavenly Master!" so beautifully rendered by Mme. C. Novello, Miss M. Williams, and Miss Dolby, there is little more to be specified as to the exertions of the vocal principals. Spohr has so laboured for the instrumental undercurrent, that he has assigned to the solo singers but an irksome and ungrateful task. Herr Formes could make nothing of the air of Judas, in A minor, "Woe! horror!" and next to nothing of the air of Peter, in C minor, "Tears of sorrow;" Mr. Lockey and Mr. Benson were completely bewildered by the ponderous recitatives of John and Joseph of Arimathea. In short, the word-painting is left to the instrumentalists, but it is a fatigue of no ordinary nature to follow the ideas of the composer, who excels in the pathetic more than in the heroic, and who, in "Calvary," is a long way off the colossal grandeur of Handel, the classic simplicity of Haydn, the gushing melody of Mozart, or the orchestral agitation of Mendelssohn. The effect of the oratorio on the auditory at the end of the first part was dull and heavy, but in the second part the air of Mary, and the terzetto, created unbounded enthusiasm. Spohr is stronger in opera than in oratorio; he has not sublimity for the sacred school; he is too dry, monotonous, and mechanical. It is impossible not to feel wonder and admiration at his vast learning, but the hearts of his hearers are not touched—he fails to create those sensations which "lie too deep for tears." He is wonderfully symmetrical in his arrangements; he is a thorough master of details; yet his themes are so involved in German mysticism, that he cannot inspire his auditory with impassioned feelings.

The reception of the great musician was particularly cordial. He sat in the north gallery; and on his entrance, and at the close of "Calvary," was cheered again and again by orchestra and audience. The production of this work (the score of which has been purchased by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and is sold at a most reasonable rate) closed the season. In the prospectus, Haydn's "Seasons" and Spohr's "Calvary" were promised, and honourably has the society kept faith with the public. Eleven subscription concerts have been given, and the Hall will now be closed for decoration and for the improvement of the organ. The proprietors ought to adopt some measures to improve the facilities for ingress and egress, and also to secure a better ventilation.

##### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union, at Willis's Rooms, terminated on Monday their second successful series of morning concerts with works by Lord Mornington, Sir H. R. Bishop, Stafford Smith, Elliott, O. Gibson, Danby, Davy, W. G. Macfarren, and John Barnett, executed by Mrs. Endersson, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Young, Barnby, and Phillips.—The eighth and concluding concert of the sixth season of the Amateur Musical Society was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Monday, under Mr. Osborne's direction.—Mrs. John Harris, the vocalist, had a *matinée* on Monday, aided by Miss Dolby and Miss H. Jackson, Messrs. Harrison and Burdini, Miss Kate Loder, Herr Oberthur (harp), with Herr Kuhe as accompanist.—The extra *matinée* of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday. Madlle. Claus made her final appearance this season, of which she has been such a brilliant star. Viueuxtemps, Piatti, Oury, and Mellon were the other executants. Haydn's quartet in F, Beethoven's sonata in F minor, Op. 57, and Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, No. 2, Op. 12, were included in the scheme. Next Tuesday will conclude these entertainments.—Miss Rose Braham (no relation of the Braham), the vocalist, had an evening concert at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, assisted by Miss A. Newton, Misses A. Collins, Jacobs, Brougham, Stabbach, Lascelles, Messert; Messrs. Swift, Williams, Carran, G. Fidler, Walsches, and F. Bodda; Herr Hennen, the pianist; Mr. Viotti Collins, violin; Mr. J. Collins, violoncello; and Messrs. G. and J. Case, concertina; with Messrs. C. Salaman, Hoskins, and Anschuetz as accompanists.—M. Rousselot completed the ninth season of the Beethoven Quartet Society, in Queen Anne street, by his benefit concert, on Wednesday night, with Joachim, Sainton, Hill, and Bottesini. He performed his clever quintet, No. 4, in E flat, Op. 16; and, with Hallé and Sivori, Beethoven's trio in D, Sainton, Joachim, Hill, and Rousselot gave Spohr's quartet in E; and the same party, with Joachim leading, presented Mendelssohn's posthumous quartet; and Viueuxtemps performed a solo. The Misses Birch and the Misses Dolby sang M. Rousselot's vocal quartet, in a style to tempt any anchorite or dervish, besides other vocal pieces; Mr. F. Mori being the accompanist.—A second concert took place on Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall.—The English Glee and Madrigal Union, at the St. James' Theatre, completed, on Thursday, their second series of morning concerts. The programme, executed by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Francis, Land, Swift, and Bodda, comprised works by Sir H. R. Bishop, Dr. Cooke, Horsley, Muller, Stevens, Spofforth, John Barnett, Storace, Harrison, Wilson, Magrath, and Saville.—Madlle. Favanti gave a *soirée musicale* yesterday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Madame Taccani-Tasca and Sig. Gardoni.

##### MUSICAL EVENTS.

The annual choral fund benefit concert in aid of afflicted and distressed musicians, their widows and orphans, at Exeter Hall, on the 2d instant, was marked by an event as mirth-provoking as when the early Italian operas were sung and recited, partly in English and partly in Italian. Owing to the absence of Herr Formes, who was announced to sing in the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," Herr Dalie Aste, whose name figured in the Royal Italian Opera bills, for *Georgio*, in the "Paritani," but who has not yet made his *débüt*, very kindly undertook to sing the bass part in the original German. He is a clever artist, with a fine voice, but the mixture of Teutonic and English words in the concerted pieces was irresistibly comic. The other singers were Mme. Clara Novello, Miss Emma Phillips, and Mr. Lockey. Mr. Slagrove was leader of the band, Mr. Brownsmith organist, and Sir H. R. Bishop, who was cordially greeted, conducted the oratorio. In the miscellaneous section, under the direction of Mr. F. Mori, Miss Kate Loder, Sainton, Bottesini, and the Distins, were the instrumentalists, and Madlle. Favanti, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. T. Distin, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Leflier, and Phillips, were the singers. Every artist performed gratuitously, and it is to be hoped that the institution, which has now existed upwards of sixty years, will be benefited by the performance.—The fourth and concluding concert of the Royal Academy of Music was distinguished, like the preceding ones, by the production of many novelties, namely a MS. overture, the "Water Nymph," by O'Leary; a MS. overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," by T. B. Gilbert; and a MS. duo, by Baumer, from an opera. As compositions of novices the works deserve praise; but the important item was Mr. Macfarren's cantata "Lenora," originally announced for St. Martin's Hall, and for the New Philharmonic Concerts. It is not to be expected that anything like justice was done by the scholars to the elaborate work which has for subject Berger's popular poem, and no judgment can, therefore, be passed on the way the composer has treated the death ride of Lenora with her phantom lover—a dismal story, in fact, which can only be dimly treated. The pianoforte playing of Master John Barnett, a nephew of the celebrated composer of that name, excited much approbation; though quite a child in years, he is a great genius.—Miss Sadler, a pianist and a vocalist, won the applause of the numerous auditory. The vocalists were Miss Amy Dolby, Miss Emily Trickett, Miss Freeman, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss B. Street; Messrs. Blake and Gray—all full of ambition, which in some instances overleaped itself sadly. Mr. Lucas conducted the concert with ability. The improvement of the band and chorus, and the more judicious selection of pieces for the young students, will no doubt occupy the attention of the committee for management next season.—A new opera by Balfe, the libretto by Mr. Bunn, expressly composed and written for the Surrey Theatre, will be produced shortly, under the direction of Miss Romer, the directress of the English opera.—Madame Clara Novello will repeat her performance of *Amina* next Monday, at Drury Lane Theatre, for Mr. Alicroft's benefit.

The celebrated Mrs. Graham, of aeronautic fame, who it may be remembered very nearly lost her life about two years since, was announced to make an ascent on Wednesday evening from the grounds of the Rosamary Branch Tavern, at Hoxton, with her Victor a balloon, which had been made at great cost to replace the one previously destroyed. Shortly after six in the evening, through some mismanagement, when they were preparing to attach the car, the balloon suddenly escaped from the net-work, and bounded away completely unattached, rolling over and over as it ascended, until having attained a very great altitude, the gas visibly expanding, it was at last seen to burst, the gas then forming a luminous circle around it; after which it entirely disappeared.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night, selections from Rossini's "Semiramide" and Gnecco's "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," with the charming ballet "Zélie," were the entertainments.

On Tuesday, De Bassini, the new barytone, completely confirmed his high fame in Italy and Germany, as a lyric tragedian, by a magnificent delineation of the part of *Enrico, Duke of Chevreuse*, in Donizetti's opera, "Maria di Rohan." His reading of the character is entirely his own, and he developed points as novel as they were striking in the last act. In the earlier scenes, the frank and chivalrous nature of the confiding husband and sincere friend was most naturally indicated. His handsome person and gallant bearing gave physical advantages, no doubt; but his intellectual appreciation of the text and score of the poet and composer was unmistakable. It is in the last scene that *Chevreuse* is presented in the terrible situation of a betrayed husband, and the dramatic powers of De Bassini were displayed most powerfully. The unsuspecting and indifferent manner with which he began to read the letter of *Chalais*, which the Cardinal Minister had seized, and the agonized astonishment with which he recognised in the accompanying portrait the features of his own wife, were in fine contrast; in the pathetic cantabile bewailing his fate, and in the awful malice contrast, the alternations from profound grief to intense anger were most skillfully depicted. In the passage, "Se per prova," commencing with the most bitter irony, the gradual return of his devoted attachment to the wife was most affecting; but the fury which broke forth when *Maria* refers to the bleeding from his wounded arm, a wound received in fighting the duel with *Chalais*, was as appalling as the Kean bursts in *Othello*. Nothing could surpass his fierce gaze at the secret door after the clock has struck; and in the concluding trio, in which he places the pistols in the hands of *Chalais*, the paroxysms of jealousy, rage, and revenge were overwhelming. Bassini is a great artist: his voice, although not equal to his best days, is still unsurpassed in beauty in the upper notes. Ida Bertrand's *Armando* was artistically sung, but she lacks refinement. Calzolari's *Chalais* is carefully and conscientiously done, but the *Maria* of Madame de Lagrange was not of a nature to provoke a *Chevreuse* and *Chalais* to fight a duel for her; her predecessor, Madame Fiorentini, was infinitely better adapted for the character; and as the latter is still a member of the establishment, the policy of taking it away from her is incomprehensible.

On Thursday night Bellini's "Puritani" was revived, Madame de Lagrange appearing as *Elvira*, Gardoni as *Arturo*, De Bassini as *Riccardo*, and Lablache as *Georgio*. The arrival of the truly great vocalist Sontag, is announced; she can only sing for a few nights, as in August she departs for the United States. How welcome will be her appearance; her *Zerlina*, with De Bassini's *Don Giovanni*, and Lablache's *Leporello*, will indeed be a rare treat.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," with Mme. Bosio, Signori Galvani, Bartolini, and Ronconi, and the second act of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" (the cavern and non-resuscitation scenes), with Mme. Julienne, Mlle. Robert, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Sigelli, and Herr Formes, formed Saturday night's programme. On Tuesday Rossini's "Otello" with Mme. Grisi, Galvani, Polonini, Tagliacolo, Ronconi, and Tamberlik, and the first act of "Il Barbiere," with Mme. Castellan, Signori Mario, Tagliacolo, Sodi, Marini, and Ronconi, were the entertainments. On Thursday Meyerbeer's "Prophète," with Grisi, Castellan, Mario, Sigelli, Polonini, Tagliacolo, Rommi, Mei, Sodi, and Herr Formes, was presented for the fourth time. Spohr's "Faust" is announced for next Tuesday; and Monday's concert, after two adjournments, has been postponed sine die.

## PRINCESS'S.

On Wednesday a new Shakspearian revival was produced at this house, with new costumes and scenery, and all that attention to elegance for which the management has well earned the credit. The comedy of "Much ado about Nothing," as now presented, is a performance likely to be talked about—one so evenly and smoothly executed throughout as to afford unequivocal pleasure to a refined audience. The scenery is especially beautiful; and the groupings are in good taste, most effective, costly, and involving numerous employees. The part of *Beatrice* was very finely acted by Mrs. C. Kean, with a brilliancy of touch and a vivacity of temper with which time has in no way interfered. The artistic completeness of the execution—those nice little traits which are apt to escape the observation of all but the critic, and which yet operate so effectually, though insensibly, on the general audience, and the ripe experience which brought out every available point into proper relief, these attributes make Mrs. Kean's impersonation of *Beatrice* an historic study, from which the young candidate for professional honours may learn a life-long lesson. Mr. Kean's *Benedick* is marked by care and originality; well-studied, and true to nature, yet with several novel and salient points, that increase the interest of the character. One bit of by-play pleased us much—in the scene in which *Beatrice* provokes him to "kill Claudio"—an expressive pause, before the declaration of love, a surrender of the lady's hand, and the lover's action of pressing it to his lips; minute but artistic things, which were well conceived and delightfully executed. The part of *Dogberry* was interpreted by Mr. Harley with all that union of wit and humour which has ever pertained to his peculiar and racy style. We regret that the heat of the weather prevented him from having so profitable a benefit as his great and long-tried merits would otherwise have doubtless commanded.

## OLYMPIC.

"The Bag of Gold," produced last week, and attributed to Mr. Ratty, is, we are informed, the production of Dr. Hillyard, of Chatham, in Kent.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The following distinguished personages have visited the Gardens during the week:—His Highness Said Pasha and suite, the Duchess of Montrose and party, the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Ashburton, Lord George Lennox, Lord Newport, Lord Lisborne, Lord Claude Hamilton, the French Ambassador, lady, and party, the Sardinian Ambassador and party, Baron Rebausen, Baron Rothschild, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Henry Meux, Sir Henry Webb, &c. &c.

ST. MARYLEBONE SAVINGS-BANK.—The increase in the sums invested during the last year was £24,633; and in the number of accounts, 1065.

SYON CONSERVATORY.—(See page 514, No 566.)—We are requested by Mr. Charles Fowler to state that the great conservatory at Syon was entirely designed by him, and executed under his directions, as the Duke of Northumberland's architect; Mr. Forrest being at the same time his Grace's gardener, and consulted upon such points as properly belonged to his department.

CURIOUS NEEDLE-WORKED MAP.—An interesting relic of antiquity has recently been brought to light, at the mansion of Mr. G. H. Vernon, Grove Hall, near Retford. It is a map of the county of Nottingham, in needle-work, on a large scale, worked in 1632. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when we state that it occupies a space of nine square yards. It is divided into two portions; the northernmost one being 8 feet 4 inches by 8 feet, and is appropriated to the Hundred of Basellaw; the other portion is 9 feet 6 inches, which comprises the remainder of the county. It is furnished with a scale and compasses, and is drawn on a scale of six inches to the mile. It is the workmanship of Mrs. Mary Eyre, wife of Mr. Anthony Eyre, of Loughton-on-the-Moors, and also of Kiveton Park. Mrs. Eyre died in 1632, the year when the map in question bears date. Her husband died in 1658.

The King of the Belgians' return to his capital is fixed for Sunday next, the 11th instant. The Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flanders, attended by Colonel de Moerkkerke, who attends his Majesty on his visits to that country, have been visiting the public entertainments in Brussels during the week.

On Wednesday morning Westminster Hall was closed against the public, until the opening of the Courts of Law. Several ladies and gentlemen endeavoured to obtain admission, and made inquiries of the police why it was closed, but no satisfactory answer could be obtained.

Mr. Campbell of Monzie, one of the candidates for Edinburgh, in the course of his canvass called on an elector, who shall be nameless. On Mr. Campbell asking if he might expect his support on the day of election, he replied, "I will vote for the d—n before you." Still he (Mr. Campbell) did not lose his temper, but took off his hat and said "But, sir, in the event of your friend not coming forward, I hope I may then have your support."

On Monday, Michael and Peter Scanlan, brothers, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the public market-place of Cupar, for the murder of Margaret Maxwell, in the hamlet of Hilton of Forthar, in the parish of Kettle, on the evening of Sunday, 15th February last.

The value of watches imported in the month ended the 5th ult., was £12,243, which is an increase on the like period of last year, when the value was £11,134.

By a Parliamentary paper printed on Wednesday it is shown that on the several establishments of the East India Company in England there are 514 persons, and the salaries and allowances amount to £124,817 a year.

A great number of bears and wolves have lately infested the forest of Bethnal, in the Arige. The Prefect has ordered that a general battue for the destruction of them shall take place. In the department of the Maine et Loire there are also a great number of wolves. In the commune of Andréz, a few days ago, they devoured two sheep in open day.

A thunder-storm broke over the small town of Esquille, in the Pyrenees, a few days since, while the greater number of the inhabitants were at church. The lightning struck the cross of the steeple, from whence it entered the clock, and passed through to the inside. Two men who were seated in a gallery near the clock were killed, one of them by the lightning entering his body, and the other was thrown down the staircase and killed by the fall. A third man was thrown down, and for some time it was feared that he was also dead, but after some time he recovered.

The young Stratforths, lately released by the Tuscan government, have arrived in Liverpool by the screw steamer *Orontes*.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the Provost and Board of Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, upon his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PAYING OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—On Monday an act (15 and 16 Vic. c. 46) passed in the late session on naval pay was printed. The object of this act is to repeal, from the 1st of October next, a section in the 11th Geo. 4, regulating the payment of wages and pay to officers and seamen of the Royal Navy. Such payments are now to be made, when granted by Parliament, without having six months in arrears, under direction of the Admiralty. By this act monthly payments may be made.

MARRIED SOLDIERS.—A meeting took place a few days ago, at Willis's Rooms, to promote the erection of improved dwellings amongst the married soldiers. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has given the project his warmest and most influential support, and a few officers of the Guards, aided by his and the support of other liberal and influential names, have been able to commence operations which may hereafter be extended. The scheme is to be entirely self-supporting, and it is hoped, may be so remunerative as to induce capitalists hereafter to embark in a similar praiseworthy object. Funds to the amount of about £4000 have been already subscribed for, and the names of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lords Ellesmere, Strathford, Vernal, Frederick Fitzclarence, and others, afford some proof of public opinion upon a question that affects the moral and social condition of a class in whose welfare the public cannot fail to take concern. The meeting was well attended, and resolutions appointing trustees, and approving of the object, together with a vote of thanks to Colonel Angerstein (Grenadier Guards), as chairman, were passed.

INVALID SOLDIERS.—It is rumoured that a *dépôt* for the accommodation of invalid soldiers is to be formed at Woolwich, and that the staff now at Chatham will be removed to that place. If this plan is carried into effect, much delay and inconvenience will be spared the sick soldier.

INSPECTION OF THE WOOLWICH DIVISION OF ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.B., K.C.H., attended by Major Wesley, Assistant Adjutant-General of the corps, inspected the Woolwich division on Monday last. The General complimented Colonel Commandant Mercer on the state of the division in all its branches, particularly the naval gunnery exercise. The detachment at Deptford was subsequently seen by the above officers.

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.—On Friday week the whole of the troops in the garrison on duty were reviewed at Woolwich, in the presence of Lord Hardinge, Master-General of the Ordnance, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Henry D. Ross, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, &c.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Duchess, and Capt. the Hon. F. T. Pelham, R.N., his private secretary, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday evening, and soon afterwards embarked in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, Master Commander Petley, for the Channel Islands.

His Highness Said Pasha, accompanied by M. Zohliat, Ottoman Consul-General; Captain Claremont, of the Canadian Rifles, and suite, left the Portland Hotel, Southsea, on Sunday afternoon, in open carriages, and embarked at a quarter to five o'clock at the town saltpier in the Port Admiral's barge, which conveyed him to the Egyptian steam-yacht *Cassidaida*, in the harbour, on his boarding which the *Victory* hoisted the Turkish flag at her fore, and saluted it with twenty-one guns. On Monday his Highness, under the pilotage of Captain Henderson, C.B., of the *Blenheim*, took a cruise in his yacht as far as the Southampton-water, with the view of giving Captain Henderson a good opportunity of ascertaining her seaworthiness in the engine department, the yacht having previously come to Southampton to obtain a refit in that particular.

The Royal Artillery of Portsmouth have been exercising the 32-pounder guns from the round tower at a buoy placed at the extremity of the spit. Round shot was fired, and some very good practice took place.

A Dublin newspaper says "Our enterprising neighbours the Cornishmen have arrived in force, and are making a good harvest outside Howth. From two to three hundred of these fishing luggers are now stationed at Howth harbour, and their take has been very satisfactory; some of the boats took thirty, forty, and fifty maize of herrings in one night. These fine fish are convertible in a few hours into bullion as good as any from the diggings; in plain English, the result of their take of herrings was £40, £50, and £60 per boat and upwards, which was a good night's work for all concerned. Truly, Paddy is asleep, and our enterprising neighbours are 'wide awake.'"

A letter from Wiesbaden, of a recent date, states that the King of the Belgians was living there in so retired a manner, that had not his arrival been announced, no one would imagine that he was in the town.

A Parliamentary paper just issued, states that in the eight months ending the 30th of April, 1843, 9 vessels conveying unassisted emigrants sailed for New South Wales; 26 in the same period in 1849; 16 in 1850; 8 in 1851; and 29 in 1852. During the same months also 9 sailed for Victoria in 1843; 35 in 1849; 31 in 1850; 15 in 1851; and 34 in 1852. For South Australia, 10 in the same time in 1847; 11 in 1848; 40 in 1849; 36 in 1850; 19 in 1851, and 21 in 1852. The returns for the same month of April, 1852, have not yet been received. The sums now in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners, deducting the present liabilities, are estimated at £61,000 from New South Wales £127,200 from Victoria; and £34,900 from South Australia.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

From its having been officially announced that the surplus revenue of the country now in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt—amounting to £548,142 9s. 6d.—will be employed during the present quarter in buying up Exchequer-bills instead of Consols, as hitherto, the English Stock Market has been in a very inactive state, and prices have tended downwards, with numerous fluctuations. Many parties in the City appear to doubt the policy of the measure just referred to; but it must be apparent to all that, at present quotations, there is a severe loss in purchasing Consols. It is thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no intention of reducing the interest upon the Three per Cents, which, of course, may be paid off at par; but, on the other hand, we may fairly conclude that the large influx and stock of the precious metals, and the vast accumulation of capital, will keep Consols at a very high price during the whole of the present year; that is to say, if there should be no large drain upon our metallic resources to pay for corn.

The dividends are now in course of payment at the Bank. They will release nearly £7,000,000 sterling, which, of course, will tend to make money more plentiful than ever. On Monday Consols for Account were done at 100½ to 100¾; on Thursday the Three per Cents were marked 100½ ex div.; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100½ to 101; and the New Three-and-a-half per Cents, 101½. Bank Stock has continued very firm, at 225 to 226. Long Annuities have been done at 6 11-16 to 6 13-16 ex div. Exchequer Bills, on Thursday, were 69s. to 79s. for £1000; and 72s. for small.

Since we last wrote, about 50,000 sovereigns have been shipped to Australia, in return for the gold lately received here; but we have had an import of 789,000 dollars from New York, and 500,000 dollars from South America. The supply of gold and silver in the Bank exceeds the note circulation by about £700,000. From the last returns, it appears that the stock has increased since this period in 1851, by upwards of £7,000,000! The exchanges are still favourable, gold being 0-22 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, 0-58 dearer than at Hamburg, and 0-92 dearer than at New York.

Notwithstanding that the actual business doing in the Foreign House has been comparatively small, prices have ruled steady. On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents were 101½; ditto, Rethschild's, 101½; Equador Bonos, 42; Grenada, Deferred, 94; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94½; Venezuela, Deferred, 17½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96½. Bargains have been reported in Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, at 4½ to 4¾; Danish Five per Cents, 105½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63½ ex div.; French Four-and-a-half per Cent Rentes, 102½ 25c.; ditto Three per Cents, 7½ 75c. (exchange in both cases, 25f. 49c.); Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825, ex overdue Coupons, 6; Mexican New Three per Cents, 26½ 2½; Russian Five per Cents, 118; ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 103½ ex div.; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 49; ditto, New Deferred Three per Cents, 22½ ex div.; ditto, Committee's Certificateds, 32½ 3½ per Cent; and Venezuela Three-and-a-half per Cents, 44½.

The transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been by no means extensive; nevertheless, prices have again advanced. Australasia have been done at 54½; British North American, 61; Commercial of London, 26½; London Joint-Stock, 18½; London and Westminster, 32; Oriental, 37½; and Union of London, 37.

Dock Shares have been less active, as follows:—Commercial, 90½; Ea. t. and West India, 188; London, 132; St. Katharine, 87½; and Southampton, 28½; Australian Royal Mail Steam Shares have sold at 2; General Screw, 50½; General Steam Navigation, 29; Peninsular and Oriental, 85; Ditto, New, 35½; and Royal Mail Steam, 78½.

The returns from the Board of Trade show an export of British manufactured goods during the first five months of the present year of £27,780,296, against £27,865,731 in 1851, and £26,027,948 in 1850.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has been extensive; yet the rates of discount have ruled extremely low. The produce markets, owing to the large stocks in warehouse, have been less active, and prices have ruled a shade lower.

Generally speaking, the demand for Railway Shares has been in a very sluggish state, and, in some instances, the currencies have had a downward tendency. The following were the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 29; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 64; Bristol and Exeter, 101½; Caledonian, 43½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 38; Eastern Counties, 108; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24½; Great Northern Stock, 89; Ditto, Half (A) Stock, 52; Ditto, Half (B) Stock, 125; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 89; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83½; Leeds, Northern, 17½; London and North-Western, 130½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 32; Ditto, Fifths, 17½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 2½; London and South-Western, 97; Midland, 74½; Newmarket, 48; North British, 35; North Staffordshire, 114; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 62; Shrewsbury and Chester, 19; Shropshire Union, 34; South-Eastern, 72½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 18½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 68; West Cornwall, 104; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 75; Ditto, Purchase, 7½.

Lines leased at fixed rentals.—Leeds and Bradford, 109; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 26½; and Wilts and Somerset, 107.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian (Six per cent), 3½; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 2 pm; Ditto, No. 2, 2½ pm; Ditto, Six per Cent, Stock, 14½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 16½; Ditto, redeemable at Ten per Cent, pm, 14½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighth, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire (£20), 6; London and South-Western, Consolidated Thirds, 8½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 13; Manchester, Sheffield, and Linsolnshire (New £10 Shares), 13½; Midland, Preference (Four-and-a-half per Cent), 5½; Norfolk Extension, 22½; North British, 110; Shrewsbury and Chester (Eight per Cent), 17½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Four per Cent, Preference), 102½; York and North Midland (H. and S. Purchase), 10½.

FOREIGN.—Central of France, 25; East Indian, 26½; Grand Junction of France, 4½; Luxembourg, 4; Namur and Liege, 7; Northern of France, 24½; Paris and Lyons, 17½; Paris and Orleans, 50; Paris and Rouen, 35½; Paris and Strasbourg, 24½; Rouen and Havre, 12½; Sambre and Meuse, 68; Tours and Nantes, 12½; West Flanders, 3½; and Western of France, 8½.

Mining Shares have been in very moderate request. On Thursday Agna Fria were 1½; Anglo-California, 2; Australasian, 3½; Australian Freehold, 4; British Australian Gold, 1 to 1½; Cobbe Copper, 44 to 45; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 43; Liberty, 3; New Granada, 2; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 12; and United Mexican, 24.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, and that the show of samples has been limited, the demand for all kinds, owing to the prevailing sun weather for the growing crops, has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter. Foreign wheats, the imports of which have been small, have sold slowly, and the currencies have tended downwards. Floating cargoes have commanded scarcely any attention, and prices must be considered almost nominal. Grinding barley has supported, in view of the rates, but other kinds have ruled very dull. Maize, oats, beans, and peas have moved off heavily, yet holders have refused to accept lower rates. We have no change to notice in the demand for, or value of, flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 39s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 42s; grinding barley, 30s to 35s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malted ditto, 28s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 41s to 58½; brown ditto, 41s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 55s; Chevallier, 60s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 25s to 28s; ditto, old, 28s to 32s; grey peas, 22s to 24s; mangel, 22s to 24s; white, 30s to 34s; bolters, 25s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 35s per 80 lb. Foreign.—American flour, 18s to 22s per barrel; French, 28s to 35s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is somewhat dearer. In all other seeds, including cakes very little business is doing.

Linsed, English, sowing, 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 37s to 37½ per quarter. Corned, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s to 6s; and tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 47½ to 48½; ditto, foreign, 46½ to 47½ per ton. Rape cakes, 4s 6d to 4s 10s per ton. Canary, 38s to 41s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 45s; white ditto, 40s to 48s; foreign, red, 42s to 44s; white, 40s to 50s per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½ to 7d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½ per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 4d; barley, 37s 5d; oats, 19s 10d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 33s 1d; peas, 33s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 10d; barley, 37s 6d; oats, 19s 1d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 32s 1d; peas, 31s 3d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The show of samples being unusually large, the demand for all kinds of tea is heavy, and prices are a shade lower. Common sound Congou is bid at 8d per lb. No public auctions have taken place. The total clearances to the 3d instant were 21,583,426 lb against 20,377,407 lb for 1851.

Coffee.—So far any transactions have taken place this week. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at from 44½ to 45s per cwt.

Sugar.—Our market has become less active, and the quotations have slightly receded. Good yellow Barbados is selling at from 36s to 37s 6d; fine grained, 43s 6d; fine yellow Mauritius, 38s; white B. sugar, 36s to 40s; fine grained ditto, 42½ to 43s per cwt. If refined goods steady, at 46s 6d to 47s 6d per lb, and 47s 6d to 50s per grocery. Crushed steady. The clearances to Saturday last were 3,045,993 cwt, against 2,369,261 ditto in 1851.

Provisions.—Irish butter—the arrivals of which are very extensive—is dull in sale, and 1s per cwt lower. On board Carlow has changed hand, at 70s per cwt. English butter heavy, at 72s to 76 for fine weekly Dorset, 60s to 68s for middling, and 7s to 10s for fresh. Fine Friesland butter is sold at 85s to 70s per cwt; middling steady. Hamburg B. butter, 6d, 5s to 8s; and large, 50s to 54s per cwt. Pork and lard, and quite a dear.

Rice.—The demand for all kinds has continued very inactive; but we have no actual decline to notice in prices.

Tallow.—Our market is in a depressed state, and the quotations have fallen 3d to 4d per cwt. F.Y.C. on the spot, 38s to 38s 3d. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt net cash; rough fat, 2s to 3s 10d.

Oils.—The demand has fallen off, but we have no decline to notice in prices. Linsed, 28s per cwt.

Spirits.—Leeward Island rum is in moderate request, at from 5d to 1s 5d; and East India, 1s 4d to 1s 4½ per gallon, proof. Jamaica qualities are the turn lower. Brandy firm, at for all varieties. British-made spirit, 9s 7d to 9s 8d cash; Geneva, 1s 8d to 2s 4d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4; clover hay, £3 10s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 11s per load. Trade only.

Coal.—Chester Main, 13s 3d; New Tanfield, 12s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 12s; West Wylam, 12s 3d; Walker, 13s; Shotton, 14s 3d; Bowdler's, 15s 3d; Caspary, 15s; South Hamble, 10s, 12s per 8 lb.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is dull to the extreme, and prices of low qualities are the turn in favour of buyers.

Wool.—Public sales of upwards of 50,000 bales of colonial wool have been commenced. In the private contract market very little is doing, yet importers are firm in their demands.

Fabrics.—Large quantities of both English and foreign goods are in the market, and in excellent condition. The demand is steady, at from 5s 10 to 12s per cwt.

Smittling.—The demand for beef has been in a very sluggish state, on somewhat easier terms. Mutton has produced rather more money. In the value of lamb, veal, and pork no change has taken place.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

Neat and Leadenhall.—Owing to the warm weather, the general demand for cold meat is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## FRIDAY, JULY 2.

G. W. WALTER and W. H. WALKER, Silversmiths, Staffordshire, silk-throaters. J. MOTTAM, Silversmith, shop-mechanic. B. PERRY, Leeds, hatter. G. STANDERWICK, G. STANDERWICK, and T. BARNES, Bristol, auctioneers.

SCOTCH REQUESTATIONS. A. IRVINE, Glasgow, wine and spirit dealer. J. BAIRD, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, grocer. J. HENDERSON, sen., cattle dealer, Chesterhill, Haddingtonshire. J. HENDERSON, South Main, Blackheath, farmer.

## TUESDAY, JULY 6.

## WAR-OFFICE, JULY 6.

2d Regiment of Life Guards.—Coronet and Sub-Lieut. Hon. C. B. Lyon to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon. B. C. Bertie.

3d Light Dragoons.—Paymaster G. P. Ekin to be Paymaster, vice Hawker. 7th Cornet A. H. Boreham to be Lieutenant, vice Nunn.

13th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. E. L. Jarvis to be Lieutenant, vice Major. 17th Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Yates to be Quartermaster, vice Hull.

1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.—Major and Col. G. Thornton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. Sir O. Honyman, Bart; Captain and Lieut. Col. W. Flinders to be Major and Colonel, vice Thornton; Lieut. and Captain J. T. West to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Flinders; Ensign and Lieut. W. S. Morant to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice West.

1st Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Davenport to be Captain, vice Windom; Ensign H. M. East to be Lieutenant, vice Davenport; Lieut. J. P. Dunbar to be Lieutenant, vice Windom; 5th: Lieut. W. Lyons to be Captain, vice Edmunds; Second Lieut. G. Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice Lyons; Colour Sergeant J. Kysch to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bennett; 6th: Ensign E. Grogan to be Lieutenant, vice Blake; 17th: Lieut.

## HORTICULTURE in all its BRANCHES.—

JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, So'ho; and all booksellers.

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